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ABSTRACT

This bulletin examines the employment problems of workers in relation to their family and household economic status, as measured by their family income and poverty-nonpoverty status. The bulletin is based largely on data from the March 1982 Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census that relates to the year 1981. For each of the three problems defined (low earnings among year-round full-time workers, unemployment, and involuntary parttime employment), poverty was found to be related to the problems but was not synonymous. Persons experiencing employment problems who were in families or households with additional earners usually did not fall into poverty, while those who were the sole providers for themselves and others more often did. Employment problems affecting Black or Hispanic workers were more likely to result in poverty than for White workers. The linkage between employment problems and poverty-level incomes tightened between 1979 and 1981. The percentage of persons with an employment problem increased during the period. By 1981, 26.5 percent of those with low earnings, 19.1 percent of those with unemployment, and 16.7 percent of those with involuntary part-time work during the year were living in families or households with incomes below the poverty level. When those experiencing more than one problem during the year (7.3 million) were taken into consideration, 35 million workers were affected by employment problems. About 6.7 million of these persons lived in families or households with incomes below the poverty level. Using a longitudinal subsample to examine the movements into and out of poverty for those in the labor force at some time in 1980-81, analysis of the data showed that for many workers, poverty was not a permanent or chronic problem. (KC)

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Linking Employment Problems to Economic Status

U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
June 1983

Bulletin 2169

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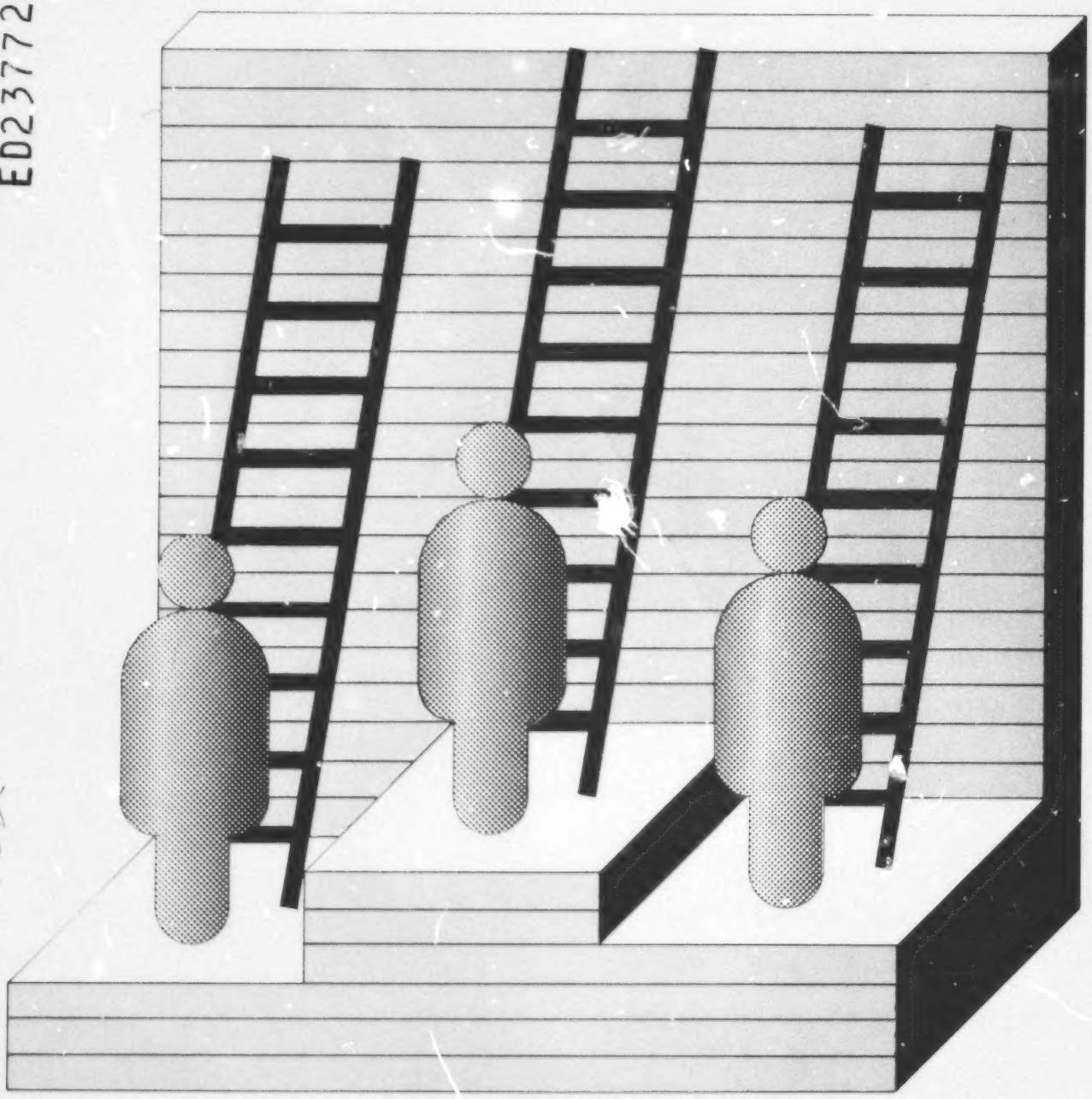

Linking Employment Problems to Economic Status

U.S. Department of Labor
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June 1983

Bulletin 2169

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Preface

This bulletin contains information on the employment problems faced by American workers in 1981 and on the impact of these problems on the economic status of their families and households. The bulletin is based largely on data from the March 1982 Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census which relate to the year 1981. Three employment problems are covered: Low earnings among year-round, full-time workers; unemployment; and involuntary part-time employment. Statistics for persons with these problems are linked with data on family and household income. The poverty status is then determined using the Federal Government's official poverty lines. In addition, the analysis is extended to cover recent trends in these types of data, multiple employment problems of workers during 1981, and movements of workers into and out of poverty between 1980 and 1981.

This bulletin was prepared in the Division of Data Development and Users' Services, under the direction of Paul O. Flaim, Chief. Staff members contributing to compilation of the data and preparation of the text were Bernard R. Altschuler, Kenneth D. Buckley, Francis W. Horvath, Robert J. McIntire, Jeanette S. Montgomery, and Paul M. Ryscavage. Sarah J. Sampson and Mildred W. Behlin helped in the preparation of this report.

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Linking Employment Problems to Economic Status, 1981

In 1981, 23.4 million persons, or about 1 in 5 of all those with any labor force activity during the year, encountered one or more spells of unemployment. The length of time these persons were unemployed ranged from a week or two to as much as a year. For some, the earnings lost because of unemployment had little impact on their families' economic well-being because there were other earners or other sources of income for the family. For others, unemployment seriously affected the economic life of the family because of its duration and the absence of additional family earners or alternative income sources. The experience of unemployment during the year—taken by itself—reveals little about a person's economic situation.

Much the same can be said about someone who was employed most of the year but received low annual earnings or faced a cutback in weekly hours. While the worker experienced an employment problem, its economic consequences depended on the family circumstances. Therefore, to measure the extent of "labor-market-related economic hardship" in the Nation, all these employment problems must be evaluated in the context of families' incomes.

Employment problems and family income

Persons are considered to have had employment problems when they either (1) earned less than the minimum-wage-equivalent from year-round, full-time work, (2) worked part time because they could not find full-time work, or (3) experienced some unemployment during the year. Of the 119.7 million persons with some labor force activity in 1981, about one-third encountered these employment problems.

Employment problems are not always easy to define. One cannot be certain that all of the persons classified here as experiencing such problems actually perceived themselves as having them or, for that matter, that others not so classified had no employment problems. For example, some of the low-wage, full-year workers may have been employed in thriving family-operated businesses; or some unemployed workers may have quit their jobs and found better ones.

In an attempt to provide the proper perspective, workers with employment problems have been examined in light of the income of their families or households. Special attention was given to those with employment problems who, in 1981, were members of families with incomes below the Federal Government's poverty line.[1] The data for this bulletin are from the March 1982 Current Population Survey (CPS) which contains information on the work experience, earnings, and income of persons in 1981.[2]

The principal concepts and definitions used in this analysis are described below:

Low annual earnings among full-year workers. Persons with low annual earnings are those usually employed full time (35 hours or more per week) year round (50 to 52 weeks) who earned less than $6,700 in 1981. This amount corresponds to the implied annual earnings of a worker at the Federal minimum wage, which was $3.35 in 1981; a 40-hour workweek for 50 weeks of the year at the minimum wage would have yielded $6,700.

Involuntary part-time employment. Persons who wanted to work full time but, because of economic conditions, had to work less than 35 hours a week at some time during the year are considered to have had some involuntary part-time employment. These persons either could not find a full-time job and settled for part-time work, or had a full-time job but had their hours reduced, at least temporarily, because of slack work or material shortages.

Unemployment. Persons with unemployment are those reported as having looked for work while not employed,

[1] Although recognizing its limitations, BLS chose the Federal Government measure of poverty because of its convenience. For information on the official Government definition of poverty, see *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1981*, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 134 (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, July 1982). Most recently, changes in the measure were proposed by Timothy Smeeding in *Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty*, Technical Paper 50 (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, March 1982).

[2] More detailed information on each of these subjects is presented in the Bureau of the Census series of Current Population Reports, Series P-60. In addition, work experience data have been reported by the BLS in Special Labor Force Reports. Over 50 extensive tables are compiled each year in the preparation of these reports, most of which are unpublished but available by request.

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or to have been on layoff for at least 1 week during the survey year. The actual period of unemployment may vary from 1 to 52 weeks. Since this measure includes all persons with some unemployment at any time during the year, it is much higher than the annual average unemployment count obtained during the course of the year. Typically, the *total* number of persons with some unemployment during the year, as reported after the completion of the year, is 2-1/2 to 4 times the *annual averages* number based on the monthly surveys taken during the year.

Income and poverty. Data on income used to determine poverty status are limited to total money income before personal income taxes and payroll deductions. Noncash income such as food stamps, subsidized housing, or fringe benefits are not reflected in the poverty measure. The poverty line for a family of four in 1981 was $9,287. The lines are adjusted every year for inflation according to the BLS Consumer Price Index. Poverty lines are defined for families of various sizes as well as for individuals living alone or with other unrelated individuals. In this bulletin, the term families applies to both of these groups so that individual employment problems can be related to poverty.

Findings. Analysis of these employment problems and their affect on the economic status of families indicates:

1. Slightly more that 5 million workers with year-round, full-time work reported that their total earnings for 1981 were less than the minimum-wage-equivalent for a full year of work—$6,700. Many of these workers were self-employed, or otherwise exempt from coverage under the minimum wage law. Approximately 25 percent of them lived in families with incomes below the poverty line.

2. About 14.6 million persons reported that in 1981 they had to work part time for at least a part of the year because no full-time work was available. About 17 percent of these workers were members of families living in poverty as defined by the Federal Government.

3. A total of 23.4 million persons encountered some unemployment during the year. The vast majority of these persons worked for some part of the year. Close to 20 percent of them lived in families with poverty-level incomes.

4. After accounting for the workers who had more than one employment problem (7.3 million), 36 million individuals could be said to have experienced one or more of the three employment problems. Of these, 6.7 million belonged to families where the total income for 1981 fell below the Federal Government's poverty line.

5. The number of persons with employment problems rose over the 1979–81 period, and the proportion who lived in poor families also inched upward.

These basic findings support the contention that employment problems and poverty are related but not synonymous. They are also in line with the major findings from a similar analysis of 1979 data. (The scope of that analysis is explained in appendix A.)[1]

Structure of report. The demographic characteristics of those workers who experienced each of the three employment problems in 1981 are examined and persons with any of the three problems are then placed in a family perspective. Data are presented showing their family and marital status and, more importantly, the poverty-nonpoverty status of the family in which the individual lives. The tables in appendix B contain a distribution of family incomes classified by the personal earnings of full-time, year-round workers; the reasons persons worked part time; and the weeks of unemployment experienced by unemployed workers.

The 1979–81 trends in the data are presented and the number of workers who encountered more than one employment difficulty during 1981 are examined. Lastly, the relationship between employment problems and economic status are explored using a longitudinal dimension, that is, by following the same workers from 1980 to 1981.

The situation in 1981

Low earnings and poverty. Among the 65.3 million persons employed 50 or more weeks who usually worked full time, 5.2 million reported that they had earned less than $6,700. The majority were wage and salary workers, although a substantial number were self-employed in family-operated enterprises such as farms or small businesses. Many of these workers, therefore, were exempt from the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The sex-race-Hispanic-origin profile of these low earners indicates that whites made up 4.4 million of this 5.2 million, with white women slightly outnumbering white men (table 1). There were 669,000 blacks and 328,000 Hispanics with reported earnings of less than $6,700 despite year-round, full-time work. (Data for race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to the totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both white and black population groups.)

[1] *Linking Employment Problems to Economic Status*, BLS Bulletin 2123 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1982). Information for 1980 was published in *Linking Employment Problems to Economic Status: Data for 1980* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1982), available through the National Technical Information Service, No. PB83115345.

Among both men and women, low earnings tended to be most prevalent among youths and older workers (table 2). Nearly two-fifths of the young men and women 16 to 19 years old and about one-quarter of the older men and women 65 and over had earnings below $6,700 in 1981. Overall, the incidence of low earnings was nearly twice as high for women as for men, 11.4 percent compared to 6.0 percent.

Hispanic women had the highest incidence of low earnings from full-year work, with over 15 percent falling below the yearly minimum wage equivalent. Black women also had relatively low earnings. The lowest incidence was found among white men of prime working age (25–54), only 4.2 percent of whom earned less than $6,700.

Table 3 shows the incidence of low earnings by marital and family status. The information tends to reaffirm earlier findings. Young persons generally classified as "others" in this context had the highest incidence of low earnings, ranging from 12 to 17 percent, depending on the type of family in which they lived. Husbands, most of whom were of prime working age, were the least likely to have low earnings (4.7 percent), while roughly 12 percent of wives fell below the minimum.

The family is perhaps the most useful reference unit for studying the employment problems of individuals. At times, other working family members can provide income support for family members who experience unemployment or some other employment problem. In addition, this family support may enable a worker to be more selective about job openings, work part time, or accept a wage level which would not in itself adequatetly provide for the family. The problem is far more serious, however, in families with incomes near or below the poverty level. For them, working for low earnings or experiencing a spell of unemployment will worsen an already severe economic situation.

Evaluation of persons with low earnings in relation to the poverty line specific to their family type and size showed that about 1 in 4 of the 5.2 million workers with low earnings from year-round, full-time work lived in families with total income below the poverty line (table 4). The linkage between low earnings of workers and poverty in families and households was strongest for those women who maintained their own families (no spouse present); nearly half of these women with full-year earnings of less than $6,700 fell below the poverty lines. This was largely because they were unlikely to have other earners in the family, while they had dependents to feed and clothe.

The proportion of low earners who were poor among whites, blacks, and Hispanics was remarkably close, ranging from 26 to 32 percent. Particularly high percentages of people living in poverty were found among black women with low earnings who maintained their own families; almost 60 percent had family incomes that fell below the poverty level.

Focusing on the distribution of family income for those persons who worked full time year round and earned less than $6,700 showed similar results: Low earners who were not likely to have other earners in the family or other sources of income were the most prone to live in families with very low incomes (table 5). For example, for the low earners who maintained their own families and for those "other" men and women who lived alone or with nonrelatives, incomes generally fell below $10,000.

Most of the other marital and family groups of low earners lived in families with incomes typically above $10,000. For example, in almost 60 percent of the cases where the "other" members of married-couple families—mostly youths—had earnings of less than $6,700, total family income still exceeded $25,000.

Involuntary part-time employment and poverty. Of the 14.6 million persons who worked part time involuntarily for at least 1 week during 1981, approximately two-thirds cited "slack work or material shortages" as the reason for their short hours; the rest reported that they "could not find a full-time job" (table 6).

The reasons given for involuntary part-time work differed markedly by sex. Roughly 3 out of 4 men with some involuntary part-time work reported that they had been on short schedules because of slack work or material shortages. Women were more equally divided between the two categories of involuntary part-time work.

Race and ethnic differences in the proportion of workers with some involuntary part-time employment were particularly sharp. Just under half of all blacks and Hispanics who worked part time in 1981 did so involuntarily, compared with less than one-third for white workers.

If working part time, almost 50 percent of husbands were doing so involuntarily. However, over half of these were on part time voluntarily or for "other" miscellaneous reasons (table 7). Only one-quarter of the wives who worked part time in 1981 reported that they did so involuntarily. This was also the case among the "other" members of married-couple families. Men and women who maintain families alone were more often involuntary rather than voluntary part-time workers.

In terms of the duration of involuntary part-time work, those who reported "slack work or material shortages," were generally on reduced workweeks for much briefer periods than those reporting that they "could not find a full-time job" (table 8). Only 25 percent of those working part time because of slack of work did so for 15 weeks or more in 1981. By com-

parison, almost 55 percent of those working short workweeks because they could not find a full-time job did so for 15 weeks or more.

The poverty rate for all persons with some involuntary part-time work in 1981 was 16.7 percent, compared with 9.3 percent for those working part time by choice (table 9). Within the two categories of involuntary part-time employment, those who could not find a full-time job typically had a much higher incidence of poverty. For most family groups, with the exception of others in married-couple families, the poverty rate for those who could not find a full-time job was higher than that of those on part time because of slack work.

Almost 1 in 3 blacks and 1 in 4 Hispanics who worked part time involuntarily in 1981 lived in a poor family, while the comparable proportion for whites was only 14 percent. The incidence of poverty was over 50 percent for black women who maintained families alone and had some involuntary part-time work.

Unemployment and poverty. Of the 119.7 million persons with some labor force activity during 1981, about 23.4 million were reported in the March 1982 CPS as having been unemployed for a week or more (table 10). The percent with some unemployment during the year was 19.5 percent—a figure referred to as "the work experience unemployment rate" or "the incidence of unemployment" during the year. These figures should not be confused with the annual average unemployment level for 1981, which was 8.3 million, or with the average unemployment rate for the year, which was 7.6 percent.

The difference between the much higher "work experience" numbers and the better known annual average unemployment data primarily reflects the high turnover among persons experiencing unemployment. Because the individuals who make up the unemployment universe are continually changing, their cumulative count for a 12-month period will generally be much higher than their level for any single month or their average for a year. Over the past 10 years, the cumulative count, as obtained in the work experience CPS survey, has been about 2-1/2 to 4 times the annual average.

Most of the 23.4 million persons with some unemployment in 1981 had been in the labor force for the full year. Their incidence of unemployment was about 17 percent (table 10). The incidence among those persons who were in the labor force only part of the year was higher.

Persons under 25 were the most likely to be unemployed; about 30 percent reported some joblessness in 1981. Persons 25 to 54, who make up the bulk of the labor force, had an unemployment incidence of about 17 percent, while older persons, ages 55 and over, who often retire from the labor force, had the lowest incidence of unemployment about 10 percent.

Among youths, blacks were by far the most likely to encounter unemployment during the year. Almost 50 percent of black men ages 16 to 24 looked for work during 1981.

In a marital and family context, almost one-third of all persons with some unemployment during the year were either "other" family members in married-couple families or in families maintained by men or women alone (table 11). These groups had the highest incidence of unemployment, and generally the longest spells of unemployment. For men and women who maintained their families alone, the likelihood of having some unemployment during the year was slightly more than 20 percent. Husbands and wives had the lowest incidence of unemployment—around 15 percent.

As with other employment problems, blacks also faced the greatest probability of encountering unemployment. Particularly notable was the incidence of unemployment among black women who maintained families; almost 34 percent had some unemployment, compared with 20 and 25 percent, respectively, for their white and Hispanic counterparts.

The link between unemployment for different family members and the incidence of poverty for the family was surprisingly small. Only 19.1 percent of all the persons with unemployment during the year lived in families with incomes below the poverty level (table 12). For those unemployed for more than half the year, 1 out of 3 was in a family whose income was below the poverty line.

For women who maintain families alone, unemployment was most often accompanied by income below the poverty level. Almost 56 percent of these women did not have incomes greater than the poverty level for their family size. "All other" men and women had the next highest proportions (table 12). Husbands and wives typically had a lower incidence of poverty with unemployment, as did the other members of married-couple families. Only about 1 in 10 of the wives with unemployment lived in a poverty family.

Even though a family's income may not fall below established poverty levels as a result of unemployment, the reduction in the family's living standard can still be very great. In 1981, 10.4 million of the 23.4 million workers with some unemployment (44 percent of the total) were members of families in which incomes exceeded $20,000 (table B-3, appendix B). While these income levels are more than twice some poverty lines, they may still represent much lower levels relative to previous years and may entail curbs in family consumption, mounting debts, and other possible sacrifices.

In 1981, median family income of persons experiencing some unemployment was about 33 percent lower than is was for those without unemployment (table 13).

For various family groups (husbands, men and women who maintained their own families, and men and women who lived alone or with nonrelatives), the difference was even greater. For example, women who maintained families and encountered unemployment during the year had incomes less than half that of women with no unemployment. Of course, this difference may reflect other labor market problems besides unemployment, such as low wages.

The disparity in family incomes between those with and those without unemployment was particularly large for blacks; median family income of black persons with unemployment was 39 percent below those with no unemployment. For Hispanics, the difference was 33 percent.

Recent trends

Between 1979 and 1981, the economy experienced two recessions. Text table 1 shows an increase during this period in the numbers of persons with low earnings, unemployment, and involuntary part-time employment. Also, the linkage tightened between these three employment problems and poverty. Workers who may have had more than one of these problems during the year were counted in more than one category. These workers are discussed later.

Text table 1. Persons with employment problems, 1979–81

Year	Persons with low earnings		Persons with unemployment		Persons with involuntary part-time employment	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent below poverty line	Number (in thousands)	Percent below poverty line	Number (in thousands)	Percent below poverty line
1979	4,922	22.4	18,468	14.3	11,455	13.4
1980	5,199	24.4	21,410	17.5	13,033	15.4
1981	5,202	26.5	23,382	19.1	14,627	16.7

Low earnings. Despite the deterioration of the economy, there was not a sharp increase from 1979 to 1981 in the number of year-round, full-time workers with low annual earnings defined as below $5,800 for 1979, below $6,200 for 1980, and below $6,700 for 1981.[4] The number of such workers increased from 4.9 million in 1979 to 5.2 million in 1980, but showed no further increase the following year (table 14).

A gradual but more persistent increase over this 3-year period occurred in the proportion of low earners whose total family income for the year was below the poverty line. This proportion increased from 22.4 percent in 1979 to 24.4 percent the following year and to 26.5 percent in 1981. Overall, the number of low-earning, full-year workers whose family income was below the poverty line rose from 1.1 to 1.4 million.

[4] The low earnings line was set at $5,800 in 1979 (2,000 hours x $2.90), $6,200 in 1980 (2,000 hours x $3.10), and $6,700 in 1981 (2,000 hours x $3.35). These hourly wage rates represent the Federal minimum wage rate in 1979, 1980, and 1981, respectively.

Both the incidence of low earnings among full-year workers and the proportions of low earners who were poor were much higher for blacks and Hispanics than for whites (table 14). However, during the 1979–81 period, the low earnings problem increased more noticeably among whites and its relationship to poverty tightened. The proportion of white low earners who were poor rose from about 21 percent to 26 percent.

Involuntary part-time employment. Both the level and incidence of involuntary part-time employment increased substantially over the 1979–81 period (table 15). This problem was also more closely associated with poverty in 1981 than in previous years.

Workers with some involuntary part-time employment totaled 14.6 million in 1981, an increase of 3.2 million from 1979. The occurrence of this problem among persons with some part-time employment increased roughly from 1 out of 4 to 1 out of 3. All of the racial, marital, and family groups had increases between 1979 and 1981 in the proportion with some involuntary part-time employment (table 15). Moreover, for husbands, women who maintained families alone, and male and female unrelated individuals, there was a stronger relationship between this problem and incomes below the poverty line.

Unemployment. Unemployment rose considerably between 1979 and 1981. The number of persons experimenting some unemployment during the year increased from 18.5 to 23.4 million (table 16), or from 16 to 20 percent of all those with some labor force activity during the year. At the same time, the proportion of those with some unemployment living in families or households with incomes below the poverty level moved up from 14.3 to 19.1 percent.

Joblessness rose among all the marital and family status groups between 1979 and 1981 (table 16). There was also an increase in most groups in the proportion of persons with unemployment who were in families with incomes below the poverty line. Among husbands, for example, the proportion of those with some unemployment who lived in families with poverty level incomes or below increased from 11.4 to 16.2 percent between 1979 and 1981; for women who maintained families, it increased from 48.0 to 55.8 percent; and for all other women from 29.4 to 39.2 percent.

The rising level of joblessness in the 1979–81 period affected all racial groups, but its impact was greater for whites and blacks than for Hispanics. The proportion of Hispanics with some unemployment during the year rose little between 1979 and 1981 (table 16).

Multiple employment problems

Of the 36 million persons with one or more employment problems in 1981, the majority experienced only

one problem. Among full-time, year-round workers, there were 8.2 million with only one problem; among persons working less than full time year round, there were 17.6 million (table 17). The 2.9 million persons who did not work during the year but looked for work also had only one employment problem.

The remaining 7.3 million workers faced more than one employment problem in 1981. The most common combination for those employed year round, usually full time, was low earnings and involuntary part-time employment—about 750,000 workers were affected by these problems. Almost 220,000 workers had both low earnings and 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment. Few full-year workers experienced three employment problems, largely because of the definition of employment problems as applied to full-year workers; by definition, full-year workers can only experience a maximum of 2 weeks of unemployment.

Among workers employed less than full time year round, 6.2 million experienced unemployment and involuntary part-time employment (table 17). Since a low earnings problem was not defined for less than full-year workers, only two employment problems were possible. Undoubtedly, there were many in this group who had low earnings along with problems of unemployment and involuntary part-time employment.

For the vast majority of the 36 million workers who had difficulties in the labor market, the problems were not associated with incomes below the poverty level. Only about 6.7 million persons—5.6 percent of all those who worked or looked for work in 1981—had employment problems and lived in families with incomes below the poverty level.

The number of workers with employment problems decreased when more restricted definitions of what constitutes an employment problem and of involuntary part-time employment were used (tables 18 and 19). In the previous discussion, anyone with 1 week of unemployment or involuntary part-time work was considered to have an employment problem. In table 18, a 5-week or more period of unemployment and involuntary part-time employment was used, while 15 weeks or more was used in table 19. Not surprisingly, the number of persons with employment problems decreased when the definition was tightened. The data resulting from the use of these alternative definitions reflect the difficulty in defining employment problems.

The longitudinal dimension

It has been found that between any 2 years, there is a considerable amount of movement in the income distribution. More specifically, from year to year, many families and households move across the poverty line in either direction because of changes in income, which in turn may reflect changes in the employment situation of the various family members.[5] The proportion of households that are continually poor is relatively low.[6]

The relationship between labor force attachment and poverty-nonpoverty status in 1980 and 1981 was examined in data obtained from a match of microrecords from the March 1981 and March 1982 CPS. Because this subsample of records excluded persons who changed households, it was not possible to make definitive statements about the poverty-labor force attachment relationship. More specifically, the data used here are unweighted sample counts. Nevertheless, some interesting insights were gained by examining the 3,200 individuals who either entered, left, or stayed in poverty between 1980 and 1981 and had some attachment to the labor force in those years.

The majority of persons in this subsample were either entering or leaving poverty between 1980 and 1981, with about one-third staying in poverty for 2 consecutive years (text table 2). The association between poverty and labor force status varied among the three groups: Of those who were in poverty both years, only 63 percent worked and/or looked for work in both years; among those entering poverty in 1981, about 70 percent worked and/or looked for work in both years; and among those leaving poverty, 73 percent worked and/or looked for work in both years.

Text table 2. Poverty transitions and labor force status, 1980–81

Poverty transition group	Number	Total	In labor force, 1980–in labor force, 1981	In labor force, 1980–not in labor force, 1981	Not in labor force, 1980–in labor force, 1981
		Percent			
Total	3,205	100	68.8	16.9	14.3
Nonpoor, 1980–poor, 1981	1,197	100	69.7	21.9	8.4
Poor, 1980–nonpoor, 1981	949	100	73.8	8.5	17.7
Poor, 1980–poor, 1981	1,059	100	63.3	18.9	17.8

Persons staying in poverty typically differ in marital status and family type from those entering or leaving poverty. Among persons staying in poverty between 1980 and 1981, there were proportionately more members of families maintained by women—about 36 percent—than was the case for those moving either into or out of poverty (text table 3).

[5] J. D. Smith and J. M. Morgan, "Variability of Economic Well-Being and its Determinants," *American Economic Review Proceedings*, May 1970, pp. 286–95.

[6] See Peter Gottschalk, "Earnings Mobility: Permanent Change or Transitory Fluctuations," *Review of Economics and Statistics*, August 1982, pp. 450–56; and Lee A. Lillard and Robert J. Willis, "Dynamic Aspects of Earnings Mobility," *Econometrica*, September 1978, pp. 985–1012.

Text table 3. Poverty transitions and marital and family status, 1980-81

Poverty transition group	Total		Persons in—			
	Number	Percent	Husband–wife families	Families maintained by women	Families maintained by men	Unrelated individuals
Total	3,205	100	53.4	25.8	2.6	18.2
Nonpoor, 1980–poor, 1981	1,197	100	59.5	19.7	2.9	17.9
Poor, 1980–nonpoor, 1981	949	100	56.5	22.4	3.2	17.9
Poor, 1980–poor, 1981	1,059	100	43.7	35.8	1.8	18.7

Text table 4 shows the changes taking place in unemployment, involuntary part-time employment, and earnings of those persons in the subsample who either entered or left poverty between 1980 and 1981 as well as of those who were poor in both years. For those entering poverty, the average weeks of unemployment rose from 18 in 1980 to 24 in 1981, and both individual earnings and the combined earnings of everyone in the family were more than halved. On the other hand, for those persons who moved out of poverty between 1980 and 1981, average weeks of unemployment fell from 24 to 17, and individual and family earnings nearly tripled. Changes between 1980 and 1981 in the average weeks of involuntary part-time employment were negligible for all groups. Among those persons who stayed in poverty in both years, average weeks of unemployment and involuntary part-time employment averaged about 5 months in 1980 and 1981. Individual earnings and family earnings moved up slightly, but both were at very low levels.

Summary

This bulletin has examined the employment problems of workers in relation to their family and household economic status, as measured by their family income and poverty-nonpoverty status. For each of the three problems defined, poverty was found to be related to the problems, but was not synonymous. Marital and family status provided a useful framework within which to observe the effect of employment problems: Persons experiencing these problems who were in families or households with additional earners or income usually did not fall into poverty; those who were the sole providers for themselves and others more often did. Race and ethnic origin provided an additional dimension: Employment problems affecting a black or Hispanic worker were more likely to result in poverty than for a white worker.

The linkage between employment problems and poverty level incomes tightened between 1979 and 1981. The percentage of persons with an employment problem increased during the period. By 1981, 26.5 percent of those with low earnings, 19.1 percent of those with unemployment, and 16.7 percent of those with involuntary part-time work during the year were living in families or households with incomes below the poverty line. When those experiencing more than one problem during the year (7.3 million) were taken into consideration, 36 million workers were affected by employment problems as defined in this report. About 6.7 million of these persons lived in families or households with incomes below the poverty level.

Finally, using a longitudinal subsample to examine the movements into and out of poverty for those in the labor force at some time in the 1980–81 period, analysis of the data showed that poverty was not a permanent or chronic problem for many workers.

Text table 4. Poverty transitions and selected labor measures, 1980-81

Measure	Poverty transition group			
	Total	Nonpoor, 1980–poor, 1981	Poor, 1980–nonpoor, 1981	Poor, 1980–poor, 1981
Weeks of unemployment (mean)				
1980	21	18	24	21
1981	21	24	17	22
Change	–	+6	-7	+1
Weeks of involuntary part-time employment (mean)				
1980	16	14	16	18
1981	17	15	17	19
Change	+1	+1	+1	+1
Individual earnings (median)				
1980	$3,009	$5,517	$2,432	$1,862
1981	3,146	2,440	6,844	1,989
Percent change	4.6	-55.8	181.4	6.8
Family earnings (median)				
1980	5,220	11,792	3,901	2,863
1981	5,455	4,207	11,248	3,194
Percent change	4.5	-64.3	188.3	11.6

Table 1. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1981

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With earnings of -						Median earnings
		Under $6,700	$6,700-$9,999	$10,000-$14,999	$15,000-$19,999	$20,000-$24,999	$25,000 and over	
Total	65,292	5,202	7,803	15,624	12,049	9,415	15,199	$16,318
Men	41,806	2,527	2,852	7,438	7,580	7,432	13,976	20,278
Women	23,486	2,675	4,951	8,186	4,469	1,983	1,223	12,179
White	57,689	4,443	6,387	13,338	10,646	8,552	14,323	16,926
Men	37,576	2,179	2,299	6,337	6,736	6,808	13,216	20,751
Women	20,112	2,263	4,089	7,001	3,909	1,744	1,106	12,293
Black	6,059	669	1,177	1,886	1,119	625	584	12,813
Men	3,322	307	463	929	673	457	494	14,757
Women	2,737	362	713	957	446	169	90	11,118
Hispanic	3,345	328	710	977	568	364	398	12,801
Men	2,212	155	389	585	423	296	365	14,761
Women	1,133	173	321	392	146	68	33	10,655

Table 2. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1981

Characteristic	Men					Women				
	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution			Median earnings	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution			Median earnings
		Total	Under $6,700	$6,700 - $9,999	$10,000 and over		Total	Under $6,700	$6,700 - $9,999	$10,000 and over	
All year-round full-time workers											
Total	41,806	100.0	6.0	6.8	87.1	$20,278	23,486	100.0	11.4	21.1	67.5	$12,179
Age:											
16 to 19	559	100.0	37.5	30.0	32.5	7,875	346	100.0	39.1	40.9	20.0	7,446
20 to 24	3,809	100.0	10.5	18.3	71.2	12,667	3,085	100.0	14.9	34.9	50.3	10,022
25 to 54	30,680	100.0	4.3	5.2	90.4	21,192	16,680	100.0	9.4	18.6	72.1	12,807
55 to 64	5,886	100.0	6.4	5.2	88.5	21,653	3,001	100.0	13.8	19.8	66.4	12,130
65 and over	873	100.0	24.3	9.2	66.6	16,811	375	100.0	28.6	12.0	59.4	11,313
White											
Total	37,576	100.0	5.8	6.1	88.1	20,751	20,112	100.0	11.3	20.3	68.4	12,293
Age:											
16 to 19	523	100.0	37.2	30.1	32.7	7,907	315	100.0	38.0	42.4	19.6	7,474
20 to 24	3,397	100.0	9.3	17.7	73.1	12,861	2,738	100.0	14.2	34.6	51.2	10,098
25 to 54	27,393	100.0	4.2	4.5	91.4	21,688	14,036	100.0	9.3	17.5	73.2	12,953
55 to 64	5,448	100.0	6.2	4.5	89.3	22,152	2,671	100.0	13.2	19.1	67.7	12,295
65 and over	815	100.0	23.1	9.1	67.8	17,719	351	100.0	26.4	12.6	61.1	11,508
Black											
Total	3,322	100.0	9.2	13.9	76.8	14,757	2,737	100.0	13.2	26.1	60.7	11,118
Age:											
16 to 19	26	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	22	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
20 to 24	351	100.0	23.5	22.4	54.1	$10,482	281	100.0	21.5	38.6	39.9	$9,071
25 to 54	2,560	100.0	6.2	12.9	81.0	15,408	2,146	100.0	10.2	24.6	65.2	11,853
55 to 64	339	100.0	9.6	13.3	77.1	15,206	268	100.0	21.1	27.1	51.8	10,218
65 and over	46	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	20	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hispanic											
Total	2,212	100.0	7.0	17.6	75.4	$14,761	1,133	100.0	15.3	28.3	56.4	$10,655
Age:											
16 to 19	47	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	16	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
20 to 24	297	100.0	11.6	26.4	61.9	$11,715	166	100.0	22.3	25.1	52.6	$10,238
25 to 54	1,657	100.0	5.6	15.3	79.1	15,787	872	100.0	13.0	28.4	58.6	10,927
55 to 64	188	100.0	5.4	17.1	77.5	15,244	71	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
65 and over	23	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	7	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table 3. Number of year-round full-time workers, percent earning less than $6,700, and median earnings by marital and family status, race, and Hispanic origin, 1981

Characteristic	Number (thousands)	Percent earning less than $6,700	Median earnings
All year-round full-time workers			
Total	65,292	8.0	$16,718
Husbands	30,777	4.7	21,565
Wives	12,911	11.5	12,225
Others in married-couple families	4,179	17.1	10,833
Women who maintain families	3,335	9.3	12,208
Others in such families	1,788	15.5	11,130
Men who maintain families	1,080	5.8	19,716
Others in such families	560	12.1	11,606
All other men[1]	5,949	6.8	18,225
All other women[1]	4,712	9.3	13,508
White			
Total	57,689	7.7	16,926
Husbands	28,174	4.7	21,928
Wives	11,312	11.6	12,281
Others in married-couple families	3,706	17.5	10,876
Women who maintain families	2,481	7.8	12,590
Others in such families	1,362	12.5	11,873
Men who maintain families	898	5.7	20,672
Others in such families	423	13.7	11,499
All other men[1]	5,133	6.3	19,007
All other women[1]	4,200	8.9	13,631
Black			
Total	6,059	11.0	12,813
Husbands	1,964	5.5	16,354
Wives	1,213	11.2	11,652
Others in married-couple families	328	17.7	9,746
Women who maintain families	778	14.4	10,862
Others in such families	385	26.4	9,294
Men who maintain families	146	7.1	14,856
Others in such families	117	6.2	11,602
All other men[1]	701	10.8	13,375
All other women[1]	425	13.9	12,335
Hispanic			
Total	3,345	9.8	12,801
Husbands	1,576	5.1	15,983
Wives	591	13.2	10,699
Others in married-couple families	307	18.5	10,283
Women who maintain families	200	14.0	10,764
Others in such families	122	14.0	10,472
Men who maintain families	79	6.7	11,680
Others in such families	61	(2)	(2)
All other men[1]	259	10.6	$13,338
All other women[1]	149	16.3	12,458

[1] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

[2] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table 4. Incidence of poverty among year-round full-time workers by marital and family status, earnings, race, and Hispanic origin, 1981

Characteristic	Total		With earnings of -			
			Under $6,700		$6,700 or more	
	Number (thousands)	Percent in families below poverty level	Number (thousands)	Percent in families below poverty level	Number (thousands)	Percent in families below poverty level
All year-round full-time workers						
Total	65,292	2.9	5,202	26.5	60,090	0.8
Husbands	30,777	3.1	1,444	43.4	29,333	1.1
Wives	12,911	1.6	1,482	9.9	11,429	.5
Others in married-couple families	4,179	2.1	713	10.6	3,466	.4
Women who maintain families	3,335	6.9	311	47.7	3,024	2.7
Others in such families	1,788	4.3	277	20.9	1,511	1.2
Men who maintain families	1,080	3.2	62	(1)	1,018	.7
Others in such families	560	2.3	68	(1)	493	.5
All other men[2]	5,949	2.8	405	39.6	5,544	.1
All other women[2]	4,712	2.6	439	28.2	4,273	-
White						
Total	57,689	2.6	4,443	25.8	53,246	.7
Husbands	28,174	2.9	1,312	43.5	26,861	.9
Wives	11,312	1.4	1,312	9.4	10,000	.4
Others in married-couple families	3,706	2.0	648	10.2	3,058	.3
Women who maintain families	2,481	5.0	193	41.9	2,289	1.8
Others in such families	1,362	2.5	170	16.8	1,192	.4
Men who maintain families	898	3.3	52	(1)	846	.7
Others in such families	423	2.6	58	(1)	365	.7
All other men[2]	5,133	2.7	324	41.8	4,810	.1
All other women[2]	4,200	2.6	374	28.7	3,826	-
Black						
Total	6,059	5.6	669	31.5	5,390	2.3
Husbands	1,964	5.2	109	42.1	1,855	3.0
Wives	1,213	2.5	136	13.2	1,078	1.2
Others in married-couple families	328	4.1	58	(1)	270	1.5
Women who maintain families	778	13.7	112	59.7	666	6.0
Others in such families	385	11.0	102	28.9	284	4.6
Men who maintain families	146	3.3	10	(1)	136	.9
Others in such families	117	1.6	7	(1)	110	-
All other men[2]	701	3.3	76	30.9	625	-
All other women[2]	425	2.9	59	(1)	366	-
Hispanic						
Total	3,345	6.0	328	28.1	3,018	3.6
Husbands	1,576	8.3	81	60.5	1,496	5.5
Wives	591	1.9	78	7.6	513	1.1
Others in married-couple families	307	2.4	57	(1)	250	.1
Women who maintain families	200	12.2	28	(1)	172	7.9
Others in such families	122	3.8	17	(1)	105	2.7
Men who maintain families	79	7.1	5	(1)	73	(1)
Others in such families	61	(1)	10	(1)	51	(1)
All other men[2]	259	2.1	27	(1)	232	-
All other women[2]	149	5.2	24	(1)	125	-

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[2] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 5. Income distribution of families of year- round full-time workers earning less than $6,700 by marital and family status, race, and Hispanic origin, 1981

Characteristic	Total	With family income[1] of -					
		Under $5,000	$5,000-$9,999	$10,000-$14,999	$15,000-$19,999	$20,000-$24,999	$25,000 and over
All year-round full-time workers							
Total earning less than $6,700 (thousands)	5,202	893	1,318	763	633	448	1,148
Percent distribution	100.0	17.2	25.3	14.7	12.2	8.6	22.1
Husbands	100.0	26.6	27.8	18.8	12.7	5.8	8.3
Wives	100.0	5.4	10.1	15.9	18.4	15.2	35.0
Others in married-couple families	100.0	4.3	5.9	8.7	10.6	11.3	59.2
Women who maintain families	100.0	12.8	55.2	15.8	8.0	3.9	4.3
Others in such families	100.0	6.8	23.7	24.1	18.5	10.8	16.2
Men who maintain families	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Others in such families	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
All other men[3]	100.0	42.6	47.8	6.7	1.0	.9	1.0
All other women[3]	100.0	31.3	60.2	5.9	1.3	.3	1.0
White							
Total earning less than $6,700 (thousands)	4,443	803	1,036	643	523	396	1,041
Percent distribution	100.0	18.1	23.3	14.5	11.8	8.9	23.4
Husbands	100.0	28.4	26.9	18.4	12.2	5.7	8.5
Wives	100.0	5.6	9.7	15.2	17.1	15.4	37.0
Others in married-couple families	100.0	4.8	6.2	8.0	10.1	12.0	58.9
Women who maintain families	100.0	13.5	49.7	18.7	9.2	3.4	5.5
Others in such families	100.0	6.7	19.8	24.5	22.2	11.5	15.3
Men who maintain families	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Others in such families	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
All other men[3]	100.0	45.1	43.6	7.7	1.3	1.2	1.2
All other women[3]	100.0	32.3	59.0	6.1	1.0	.4	1.1
Black							
Total earning less than $6,700 (thousands)	669	78	263	109	95	38	85
Percent distribution	100.0	11.7	39.3	16.4	14.2	5.7	12.8
Husbands	100.0	10.6	34.8	24.4	18.4	5.4	6.3
Wives	100.0	3.3	13.9	24.6	28.6	12.3	17.3
Others in married-couple families	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Women who maintain families	100.0	12.3	64.2	9.8	6.5	4.8	2.4
Others in such families	100.0	7.2	31.8	23.2	13.3	9.9	14.5
Men who maintain families	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Others in such families	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
All other men[3]	100.0	30.9	66.2	2.9	–	–	–
All other women[3]	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Hispanic							
Total earning less than $6,700 (thousands)	328	45	97	65	43	22	55
Percent distribution	100.0	13.8	29.5	19.9	13.3	6.7	16.9
Husbands	100.0	25.9	37.3	25.8	6.7	1.3	3.0
Wives	100.0	2.1	12.9	28.6	21.5	10.1	24.9
Others in married-couple families	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Women who maintain families	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Others in such families	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Men who maintain families	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Others in such families	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
All other men[3]	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
All other women[3]	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]

[1] Personal income for "all other" men and women.
[2] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.
[3] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.
NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 6. Persons with part-time employment by type of employment, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1981

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Involuntary part time			Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Other
		Total	Slack work or material shortage	Could only find part-time work		
All persons with part-time employment						
Total	44,063	14,627	9,876	4,752	21,091	8,344
Age:						
16 to 19	7,746	1,662	621	1,041	5,301	782
20 to 24	8,084	3,073	1,796	1,276	3,542	1,469
25 to 54	21,910	8,361	6,243	2,119	8,604	4,944
55 to 64	3,757	1,277	1,014	263	1,672	808
65 and over	2,566	254	201	52	1,972	340
Men	19,807	8,199	6,312	1,887	6,960	4,648
Age:						
16 to 19	3,994	915	424	491	2,655	424
20 to 24	4,021	1,732	1,162	570	1,457	831
25 to 54	8,679	4,697	3,961	736	1,238	2,744
55 to 64	1,609	710	628	81	459	440
65 and over	1,505	145	137	8	1,150	210
Women	24,256	6,428	3,564	2,865	14,132	3,696
Age:						
16 to 19	3,752	748	197	551	2,646	359
20 to 24	4,063	1,340	634	706	2,085	639
25 to 54	13,231	3,664	2,282	1,382	7,366	2,200
55 to 64	2,149	567	386	181	1,213	368
65 and over	1,061	109	64	44	822	130
White						
Total	38,909	12,223	8,399	3,824	19,492	7,193
Age:						
16 to 19	7,034	1,445	549	896	4,897	692
20 to 24	7,057	2,577	1,525	1,053	3,185	1,295
25 to 54	19,201	6,943	5,303	1,640	8,068	4,189
55 to 64	3,304	1,060	862	198	1,533	712
65 and over	2,312	198	160	38	1,810	304
Men	17,370	6,962	5,450	1,512	6,360	4,048
Age:						
16 to 19	3,612	783	369	413	2,455	374
20 to 24	3,508	1,457	992	464	1,305	746
25 to 54	7,461	3,995	3,436	559	1,121	2,345
55 to 64	1,425	604	537	67	428	394
65 and over	1,364	124	116	8	1,051	189
Women	21,539	5,262	2,949	2,312	13,132	3,145
Age:						
16 to 19	3,422	663	180	482	2,441	319
20 to 24	3,550	1,120	532	588	1,880	549
25 to 54	11,740	2,949	1,868	1,081	6,947	1,844
55 to 64	1,880	456	325	131	1,105	318
65 and over	948	74	44	30	759	115

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Persons with part-time employment by type of employment, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1981—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Involuntary part time			Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Other
		Total	Slack work or material shortage	Could only find part-time work		
Black						
Total	4,268	2,081	1,267	914	1,201	986
Age:						
16 to 19	590	195	65	129	320	75
20 to 24	857	450	247	202	256	151
25 to 54	2,229	1,206	794	412	376	646
55 to 64	382	185	129	56	119	78
65 and over	211	46	31	14	130	35
Men	2,015	1,073	747	326	427	515
Age:						
16 to 19	316	118	51	66	155	43
20 to 24	423	248	150	97	100	75
25 to 54	1,009	599	448	151	72	338
55 to 64	162	95	83	11	28	40
65 and over	106	14	14	–	72	20
Women	2,253	1,008	521	488	774	471
Age:						
16 to 19	274	77	14	63	165	33
20 to 24	434	202	97	105	156	76
25 to 54	1,220	607	346	261	304	308
55 to 64	220	90	46	44	92	38
65 and over	105	32	18	14	58	15
Hispanic						
Total	2,198	987	712	275	765	445
Age:						
16 to 19	422	120	58	61	257	45
20 to 24	436	200	134	65	144	92
25 to 54	1,170	601	470	131	291	278
55 to 64	115	54	39	15	38	23
65 and over	55	13	10	3	36	6
Men	1,150	602	462	140	282	265
Age:						
16 to 19	233	78	47	32	130	25
20 to 24	250	123	86	38	69	58
25 to 54	561	356	294	62	45	160
55 to 64	64	35	28	8	10	18
65 and over	42	10	8	1	28	4
Women	1,048	385	250	135	483	180
Age:						
16 to 19	189	41	12	30	127	20
20 to 24	186	77	49	28	75	34
25 to 54	609	245	177	68	246	118
55 to 64	51	18	11	7	27	5
65 and over	13	3	2	2	7	2

NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 7. Persons with part-time employment by type of employment, marital and family status, race, and Hispanic origin, 1981

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Involuntary part time			Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Other
		Total	Slack work or material shortage	Could only find part-time work		
All persons with part-time employment						
Total	44,063	14,627	9,876	4,752	21,091	8,344
Husbands	8,954	4,121	3,663	458	2,098	2,735
Wives	13,349	3,158	1,989	1,169	8,212	1,979
Others in married-couple families	9,481	2,432	1,115	1,317	5,905	1,144
Women who maintain families	2,170	877	516	361	803	490
Others in such families	2,736	1,049	505	544	1,291	395
Men who maintain families	398	196	170	27	76	126
Others in such families	649	300	189	111	263	86
All other men[1]	3,222	1,474	1,139	335	966	782
All other women[1]	3,104	1,020	590	430	1,478	606
White						
Total	38,909	12,223	8,399	3,824	19,492	7,193
Husbands	8,039	3,633	3,245	388	1,953	2,453
Wives	12,306	2,724	1,737	987	7,826	1,756
Others in married-couple families	8,639	2,144	993	1,151	5,477	1,018
Women who maintain families	1,583	573	339	234	660	351
Others in such families	2,045	696	349	346	1,058	291
Men who maintain families	325	157	132	25	61	107
Others in such families	547	247	158	89	230	70
All other men[1]	2,696	1,208	951	257	857	631
All other women[1]	2,730	842	495	347	1,372	516
Black						
Total	4,268	2,081	1,267	814	1,201	986
Husbands	741	396	342	53	104	242
Wives	779	334	193	141	266	179
Others in married-couple families	651	248	107	142	298	105
Women who maintain families	553	288	162	125	135	130
Others in such families	650	339	151	188	213	97
Men who maintain families	55	32	30	[illegible]	10	13
Others in such families	72	42	22	20	18	13
All other men[1]	449	243	174	69	75	130
All other women[1]	318	159	85	74	83	76
Hispanic						
Total	[illegible]	987	712	275	765	445
Husbands	520	302	[illegible]	44	55	163
Wives	551	207	147	59	247	98
Others in married-couple families	486	170	98	72	252	64
Women who maintain families	128	59	41	17	40	30
Others in such families	171	67	34	33	85	19
Men who maintain families	36	26	24	2	3	6
Others in such families	59	33	25	8	15	11
All other men[1]	156	82	62	20	36	38
All other women[1]	92	42	24	18	32	17

[1] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

Table 8. Persons with some involuntary part-time employment by type, weeks of involuntary part-time employment, marital and family status, race, and Hispanic origin, 1981

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With involuntary part time of -			
		1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks or more
All persons					
Total with involuntary part-time employment	14,627	4,651	4,929	2,586	2,462
Husbands	4,121	1,605	1,482	670	363
Wives	3,158	877	914	596	771
Others in married-couple families	2,432	704	866	435	427
Women who maintain families	877	209	271	159	239
Others in such families	1,049	291	407	178	172
Men who maintain families	196	59	84	35	18
Others in such families	300	85	120	58	37
All other men[1]	1,474	501	510	279	185
All other women[1]	1,020	319	275	176	249
Total with slack work	9,876	3,937	3,467	1,515	956
Husbands	3,663	1,513	1,328	548	274
Wives	1,989	746	624	351	268
Others in married-couple families	1,115	496	361	164	94
Women who maintain families	516	166	198	82	71
Others in such families	505	194	221	47	43
Men who maintain families	170	59	69	31	11
Others in such families	189	69	76	34	10
All other men[1]	1,139	450	419	184	86
All other women[1]	590	245	171	74	100
Total who could only find part-time work	4,752	714	1,462	1,070	1,505
Husbands	458	92	154	122	90
Wives	1,169	131	291	244	503
Others in married-couple families	1,317	208	505	271	333
Women who maintain families	361	43	73	76	169
Others in such families	544	97	186	131	130
Men who maintain families	27	-	15	5	7
Others in such families	111	16	44	24	27
All other men[1]	335	51	91	95	99
All other women[1]	430	75	104	102	150
White					
Total with involuntary part-time employment	12,223	3,957	4,127	2,159	1,980
Husbands	3,633	1,398	1,350	581	304
Wives	2,724	759	780	512	673
Others in married-couple families	2,144	641	754	369	381
Women who maintain families	573	150	170	118	134
Others in such families	696	197	255	128	116
Men who maintain families	157	48	66	29	15
Others in such families	247	69	97	49	32
All other men[1]	1,208	433	411	213	151
All other women[1]	842	263	245	160	174
Total with slack work	8,399	3,376	2,966	1,283	774
Husbands	3,245	1,326	1,213	478	228
Wives	1,737	655	546	296	240
Others in married-couple families	993	445	330	138	80
Women who maintain families	339	121	120	62	37
Others in such families	349	134	151	37	28
Men who maintain families	132	48	52	24	9
Others in such families	158	55	64	29	10
All other men[1]	951	389	337	152	73
All other women[1]	495	204	154	67	70

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Persons with some involuntary part-time employment by type, weeks of involuntary part-time employment, marital and family status, race, and Hispanic origin, 1981—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With involuntary part time of -			
		1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks or more
White					
Total who could only find part-time work	3,824	581	1,162	876	1,205
Husbands	388	72	137	104	76
Wives	987	104	234	216	433
Others in married-couple families	1,151	196	424	231	301
Women who maintain families	234	30	50	57	97
Others in such families	346	63	105	91	88
Men who maintain families	25	-	14	5	7
Others in such families	89	14	34	19	22
All other men[1]	257	44	74	61	79
All other women[1]	347	59	91	93	103
Black					
Total with involuntary part-time employment	2,081	607	684	365	425
Husbands	396	183	99	72	42
Wives	334	92	101	60	82
Others in married-couple families	248	52	95	58	43
Women who maintain families	288	54	96	39	98
Others in such families	339	90	147	48	55
Men who maintain families	32	11	13	6	2
Others in such families	42	13	16	7	5
All other men[1]	243	61	92	61	29
All other women[1]	159	50	26	14	69
Total with slack work	1,267	493	424	199	150
Husbands	342	168	85	57	33
Wives	193	89	57	44	24
Others in married-couple families	107	42	28	23	14
Women who maintain families	162	41	74	21	27
Others in such families	151	60	68	10	13
Men who maintain families	30	11	11	6	2
Others in such families	22	11	6	5	-
All other men[1]	174	55	79	29	11
All other women[1]	85	37	17	5	26
Total who could only find part-time work	814	113	259	166	275
Husbands	53	15	14	16	8
Wives	141	23	44	16	58
Others in married-couple families	142	10	67	35	30
Women who maintain families	125	13	22	18	71
Others in such families	188	30	78	38	42
Men who maintain families	2	-	2	-	-
Others in such families	20	2	10	2	5
All other men[1]	69	7	13	32	18
All other women[1]	74	13	9	9	43

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Persons with some involuntary part-time employment by type, weeks of involuntary part-time employment, marital and family status, race, and Hispanic origin, 1981—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With involuntary part time of -			
		1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks or more
Hispanic					
Total with involuntary part-time employment	887	342	338	170	137
Husbands	302	111	98	63	30
Wives	207	75	82	37	32
Others in married-couple families	170	53	67	27	22
Women who maintain families	59	17	17	8	16
Others in such families	67	17	31	5	14
Men who maintain families	26	12	10	3	1
Others in such families	33	13	13	5	3
All other men[1]	82	33	26	12	11
All other women[1]	42	12	14	9	7
Total with slack work	712	301	245	107	58
Husbands	257	103	84	53	18
Wives	147	64	51	24	7
Others in married-couple families	98	41	41	8	8
Women who maintain families	41	16	13	4	9
Others in such families	34	15	14	1	4
Men who maintain families	24	12	9	3	1
Others in such families	25	12	7	4	2
All other men[1]	62	31	19	6	5
All other women[1]	24	7	8	5	4
Total who could only find part-time work	275	40	93	63	79
Husbands	44	8	14	10	12
Wives	59	10	11	13	25
Others in married-couple families	72	12	26	19	14
Women who maintain families	17	1	5	4	8
Others in such families	33	2	17	4	10
Men who maintain families	2	-	2	1	-
Others in such families	8	1	5	1	1
All other men[1]	20	2	7	5	6
All other women[1]	18	4	6	4	3

[1] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 9. Percent of persons with part-time employment below poverty level by type of employment, marital and family status, race, and Hispanic origin, 1981

Characteristic	Total	Involuntary part time			Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Other
		Total	Slack work or material shortage	Could only find part-time work		
All persons with part-time employment						
Total below poverty level	11.9	16.7	13.7	23.1	9.3	10.1
Husbands	11.2	14.7	12.7	30.4	7.3	8.8
Wives	5.6	8.4	7.1	10.6	4.8	4.8
Others in married-couple families	4.5	6.5	6.9	6.2	3.6	4.8
Women who maintain families	37.8	45.5	38.3	55.7	38.0	23.9
Others in such families	19.4	24.2	20.3	27.9	15.3	20.2
Men who maintain families	12.2	15.4	13.4	(1)	6.5	10.7
Others in such families	8.4	9.8	6.0	16.2	6.5	9.2
All other men[2]	23.0	26.1	17.6	55.0	26.3	13.1
All other women[2]	28.0	31.6	22.2	44.4	28.0	21.9
White						
Total below poverty level	10.1	14.2	11.8	19.5	8.1	8.7
Husbands	10.0	13.2	11.0	31.3	6.1	8.3
Wives	5.1	7.6	6.3	10.0	4.3	4.7
Others in married-couple families	3.7	5.2	6.4	4.1	3.0	4.1
Women who maintain families	32.6	39.9	34.1	48.4	33.8	18.1
Others in such families	14.4	18.1	14.5	21.7	11.4	16.7
Men who maintain families	11.0	14.8	11.9	(1)	(1)	9.1
Others in such families	8.4	10.3	7.2	15.9	7.5	(1)
All other men[2]	21.4	24.3	17.1	50.9	25.2	10.9
All other women[2]	26.4	28.9	21.0	40.3	27.2	20.1
Black						
Total below poverty level	27.5	31.1	25.5	39.8	26.9	20.5
Husbands	21.7	25.7	25.5	(1)	24.4	14.0
Wives	13.2	14.9	12.9	17.5	15.3	6.8
Others in married-couple families	13.5	15.3	10.3	19.1	12.7	11.6
Women who maintain families	53.9	57.5	48.8	68.8	58.5	41.0
Others in such families	35.1	37.1	33.0	40.4	34.7	28.8
Men who maintain families	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Others in such families	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other men[2]	33.0	35.7	21.6	(1)	40.7	23.7
All other women[2]	41.1	43.8	31.0	(1)	41.2	35.7
Hispanic						
Total below poverty level	20.8	26.7	23.7	34.4	18.6	11.3
Husbands	21.8	28.1	25.8	(1)	(1)	10.5
Wives	11.7	16.7	15.4	(1)	10.3	4.8
Others in married-couple families	13.2	18.0	14.1	(1)	11.5	(1)
Women who maintain families	49.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Others in such families	27.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	26.7	(1)
Men who maintain families	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Others in such families	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other men[2]	24.8	25.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other women[2]	46.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[2] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

Table 10. Persons with unemployment by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and extent of labor force experience, 1981

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Persons with unemployment							
		Total		50 to 52 weeks of labor force experience		27 to 49 weeks of labor force experience		1 to 26 weeks of labor force experience	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All persons 16 and over									
Total	119,658	23,382	19.5	15,430	17.4	4,012	28.4	3,939	23.4
16 to 19	10,465	3,195	30.5	1,177	33.6	777	40.0	1,241	24.7
20 to 24	17,972	5,604	31.2	3,485	30.1	1,096	41.2	1,024	27.3
25 to 54	73,615	12,837	17.4	9,423	15.6	1,940	26.0	1,474	25.3
55 to 64	13,437	1,477	11.0	1,167	10.7	167	12.5	143	12.3
65 and over	4,169	268	6.4	178	7.6	33	4.6	57	5.1
Men	65,950	13,175	20.0	9,909	18.4	1,857	32.8	1,408	22.1
16 to 19	5,566	1,711	30.7	697	34.6	399	42.3	615	23.6
20 to 24	9,329	3,257	34.9	2,287	34.8	561	46.4	408	26.4
25 to 54	40,602	7,185	17.7	6,076	16.4	802	31.9	307	29.4
55 to 64	7,875	862	10.9	736	10.8	80	13.1	46	10.1
65 and over	2,577	159	6.2	113	7.5	15	4.0	31	4.5
Women	53,708	10,207	19.0	5,521	15.9	2,155	25.5	2,531	24.1
16 to 19	4,898	1,484	30.3	480	32.3	378	37.8	626	26.0
20 to 24	8,643	2,347	27.2	1,198	24.0	534	36.8	616	28.0
25 to 54	33,013	5,652	17.1	3,347	14.4	1,138	23.0	1,166	24.4
55 to 64	5,562	615	11.1	431	10.4	87	12.0	97	13.7
65 and over	1,591	108	6.8	65	7.6	18	5.3	26	6.2
White									
Total	104,668	19,140	18.3	12,803	16.5	3,370	27.0	2,967	20.4
16 to 19	9,256	2,644	28.6	1,002	31.6	685	38.6	957	22.2
20 to 24	15,578	4,592	29.5	2,913	28.8	944	40.1	735	23.6
25 to 54	63,949	10,437	16.3	7,747	14.8	1,573	24.2	1,117	22.1
55 to 64	12,099	1,242	10.3	993	10.1	141	11.9	108	10.4
65 and over	3,786	225	5.9	149	7.0	26	4.1	49	4.9
Men	58,378	10,963	18.8	8,313	17.4	1,576	31.4	1,074	19.6
16 to 19	4,924	1,402	28.5	582	31.9	347	41.2	473	21.0
20 to 24	8,140	2,720	33.4	1,928	33.5	491	45.5	301	23.0
25 to 54	35,757	5,978	16.7	5,089	15.6	659	30.0	230	26.7
55 to 64	7,202	728	10.1	622	10.0	66	11.9	40	9.4
65 and over	2,354	135	5.8	92	6.7	13	3.7	30	4.8
Women	46,290	8,177	17.7	4,490	15.1	1,794	24.1	1,893	20.9
16 to 19	4,333	1,242	28.7	420	31.2	338	36.3	484	23.5
20 to 24	7,437	1,872	25.2	985	22.6	453	35.5	434	24.1
25 to 54	28,192	4,459	15.8	2,659	13.5	913	21.2	887	21.1
55 to 64	4,896	514	10.5	371	10.2	75	11.8	68	11.1
65 and over	1,432	89	6.2	57	7.4	13	4.5	19	5.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Persons with unemployment by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and extent of labor force experience, 1981—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Persons with unemployment							
		Total		50 to 52 weeks of labor force experience		27 to 49 weeks of labor force experience		1 to 26 weeks of labor force experience	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Black									
Total	12,153	3,703	30.5	2,283	25.6	543	41.6	877	45.7
16 to 19	1,018	496	48.7	152	58.0	85	57.4	259	42.6
20 to 24	1,996	903	45.2	514	41.8	132	53.1	257	49.5
25 to 54	7,736	2,066	26.7	1,444	22.6	296	40.8	326	53.2
55 to 64	1,092	205	18.8	153	17.6	24	18.6	29	30.8
65 and over	310	33	10.6	21	12.1	6	(1)	6	6.7
Men	6,030	1,884	31.2	1,371	28.4	226	44.2	287	41.6
16 to 19	539	274	50.9	102	66.8	47	54.8	125	41.6
20 to 24	976	468	47.9	316	45.8	59	57.8	93	50.5
25 to 54	3,801	1,006	26.5	838	24.4	103	42.9	66	48.9
55 to 64	544	120	22.1	103	22.3	14	(1)	3	(1)
65 and over	170	16	9.5	13	13.3	2	(1)	1	(1)
Women	6,123	1,819	29.7	912	22.2	317	40.0	590	48.0
16 to 19	479	222	46.3	50	45.7	37	(1)	134	43.6
20 to 24	1,020	435	42.6	198	36.7	73	49.7	164	49.0
25 to 54	3,935	1,060	26.9	606	20.4	193	39.8	260	54.5
55 to 64	548	85	15.5	49	12.1	10	(1)	26	(1)
65 and over	140	17	11.9	8	(1)	4	(1)	5	(1)
Hispanic									
Total	6,293	1,491	23.7	1,003	21.5	240	33.6	248	27.2
16 to 19	634	231	36.4	99	43.0	41	47.5	92	28.7
20 to 24	1,086	333	30.7	231	30.8	58	37.5	45	24.4
25 to 54	4,067	848	20.8	614	18.7	128	29.7	106	29.4
55 to 64	412	69	16.8	53	15.4	12	(1)	5	(1)
65 and over	93	10	10.8	6	(1)	2	(1)	2	(1)
Men	3,678	891	24.2	680	22.7	121	36.3	91	26.3
16 to 19	361	142	39.3	72	47.1	28	(1)	41	26.2
20 to 24	638	211	33.0	163	33.8	29	38.2	19	23.5
25 to 54	2,345	488	20.8	405	19.4	55	30.4	28	34.2
55 to 64	265	44	16.4	35	14.8	7	(1)	2	(1)
65 and over	69	7	(1)	6	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)
Women	2,615	600	22.9	323	19.4	119	31.2	157	27.8
16 to 19	273	89	32.7	26	34.8	12	(1)	51	31.2
20 to 24	448	123	27.4	68	25.5	29	36.8	26	25.1
25 to 54	1,722	360	20.9	210	17.5	73	29.3	77	28.0
55 to 64	148	26	17.5	18	16.5	5	(1)	3	(1)
65 and over	25	3	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table 11. Persons with unemployment and median weeks of unemployment by marital and family status, race, and Hispanic origin, 1981

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience (thousands)	Persons with unemployment		Median weeks unemployed
		Number (thousands)	Percent	
All persons 16 and over				
Total	119,658	23,382	19.5	13
Husbands	40,535	5,717	14.1	13
Wives	29,272	4,577	15.6	12
Others in married-couple families	16,592	4,689	28.3	13
Women who maintain families	6,214	1,457	23.4	12
Others in such families	5,660	2,024	35.8	15
Men who maintain families	1,548	322	20.8	12
Others in such families	1,477	521	35.3	[illegible]
All other men[1]	9,922	2,510	25.3	13
All other women[1]	8,438	1,565	18.5	10
White				
Total	104,668	19,140	18.3	12
Husbands	36,869	5,019	13.6	13
Wives	26,206	3,949	15.1	11
Others in married-couple families	14,746	3,944	26.7	13
Women who maintain families	4,448	882	19.8	11
Others in such families	4,117	1,325	32.2	14
Men who maintain families	1,284	260	20.2	13
Others in such families	1,157	401	34.6	16
All other men[1]	8,434	2,060	24.4	13
All other women[1]	7,407	1,300	17.6	10
Black				
Total	12,153	3,703	30.5	15
Husbands	2,779	547	19.7	14
Wives	2,308	508	22.0	13
Others in married-couple families	1,405	644	45.9	17
Women who maintain families	1,647	556	33.8	13
Others in such families	1,436	672	46.8	19
Men who maintain families	205	52	25.2	(2)
Others in such families	246	93	37.9	17
All other men[1]	1,255	396	31.6	24
All other women[1]	873	235	26.9	14
Hispanic				
Total	6,293	1,491	23	13
Husbands	2,156	402	18.6	13
Wives	1,364	280	20.5	13
Others in married-couple families	975	296	30.4	14
Women who maintain families	393	97	24.7	10
Others in such families	382	138	36.2	13
Men who maintain families	115	28	24.4	(2)
Others in such families	143	43	30.0	(2)
All other men[1]	490	138	28.1	16
All other women[1]	276	70	25.5	(2)

[1] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

[2] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table 12. Percent of unemployed workers below poverty level by weeks of unemployment, marital and family status, race, and Hispanic origin, 1981

Characteristic	Total	With unemployment of -			
		1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 52 weeks
All unemployed workers					
Total below poverty level	19.1	14.4	14.7	19.1	32.8
Husbands	16.2	7.1	10.3	19.5	34.5
Wives	8.4	8.3	8.1	7.8	10.6
Others in married-couple families	6.3	5.3	4.3	6.9	9.3
Women who maintain families	55.8	54.7	50.0	47.7	76.9
Others in such families	25.4	21.4	21.8	21.9	36.2
Men who maintain families	19.3	1.8	6.7	17.1	(1)
Others in such families	10.2	7.6	7.2	10.9	15.0
All other men[2]	32.1	21.4	20.5	31.5	63.2
All other women[2]	39.2	30.0	31.7	40.9	71.1
White					
Total below poverty level	15.7	11.0	12.4	16.5	28.1
Husbands	15.2	6.4	10.2	17.9	33.5
Wives	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.9	9.3
Others in married-couple families	4.4	3.2	2.8	4.8	7.7
Women who maintain families	47.1	46.3	42.1	42.4	66.2
Others in such families	18.0	11.8	15.9	18.2	26.7
Men who maintain families	16.9	(1)	8.1	(1)	(1)
Others in such families	8.2	7.7	5.0	11.0	9.1
All other men[2]	28.5	20.7	18.5	28.7	58.3
All other women[2]	36.6	25.5	31.8	40.1	68.6
Black					
Total below poverty level	36.2	36.1	27.1	33.0	48.0
Husbands	22.7	12.2	8.9	31.6	39.4
Wives	17.5	20.6	18.9	14.0	15.5
Others in married-couple families	16.2	20.7	10.6	19.2	15.9
Women who maintain families	69.4	68.9	64.0	57.5	87.3
Others in such families	40.2	51.1	32.4	29.5	50.2
Men who maintain families	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Others in such families	21.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other men[2]	50.2	(1)	29.9	49.0	77.1
All other women[2]	55.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hispanic					
Total below poverty level	25.3	19.5	21.2	24.9	37.9
Husbands	29.5	14.3	26.1	26.5	55.2
Wives	13.7	(1)	11.2	(1)	(1)
Others in married-couple families	14.0	(1)	10.6	(1)	(1)
Women who maintain families	58.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Others in such families	27.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Men who maintain families	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Others in such families	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other men[2]	27.9	21.0	23.3	23.3	44.0
All other women[2]	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[2] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

Table 13. Median family income[1] of persons in the labor force by occurrence of unemployment, marital and family status, race, and Hispanic origin, 1981

Characteristic	Persons with no unemployment	Persons with some unemployment	Percent difference in income
All persons 16 and over			
Total	$26,727	$17,799	-33.4
Husbands	29,145	18,430	-36.8
Wives	29,772	21,892	-26.5
Others in married-couple families	38,408	33,168	-13.6
Women who maintain families	14,768	6,716	-54.5
Others in such families	21,136	14,591	-31.0
Men who maintain families	24,276	13,407	-44.8
Others in such families	26,382	20,385	-22.7
All other men[2]	16,466	7,431	-54.9
All other women[2]	12,048	6,041	-49.9
White			
Total	27,424	18,913	-31.0
Husbands	29,498	18,803	-36.3
Wives	30,143	22,370	-25.8
Others in married-couple families	39,019	34,355	-12.0
Women who maintain families	15,831	7,709	-51.3
Others in such families	22,612	16,571	-26.7
Men who maintain families	24,764	13,918	-43.8
Others in such families	26,869	20,719	-22.9
All other men[2]	17,342	8,024	-53.7
All other women[2]	12,229	6,319	-48.3
Black			
Total	19,515	11,860	-39.2
Husbands	24,654	15,878	-35.6
Wives	25,428	18,183	-28.5
Others in married-couple families	30,125	26,675	-11.5
Women who maintain families	11,915	5,232	-56.1
Others in such families	15,406	11,091	-28.0
Men who maintain families	22,550	[3]	[3]
Others in such families	24,926	$18,040	-27.6
All other men[2]	12,668	4,890	-61.4
All other women[2]	9,658	4,220	-56.3
Hispanic			
Total	21,282	14,370	-32.5
Husbands	21,773	13,745	-36.9
Wives	25,139	18,486	-26.5
Others in married-couple families	30,853	25,593	-17.0
Women who maintain families	12,645	6,370	-49.6
Others in such families	18,158	14,469	-20.3
Men who maintain families	17,762	[3]	[3]
Others in such families	27,368	[3]	[3]
All other men[2]	11,964	$6,434	-46.2
All other women[2]	10,331	[3]	[3]

[1] Personal income for "all other" men and women subfamilies.
[2] Includes a small number of members of unrelated
[3] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table 14. Incidence of low earnings among year-round full-time workers and percent in poverty families by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and marital and family status, 1979-81

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	1979				1980				1981			
		Low earners (Under $5,800)				Low earners (Under $6,200)				Low earners (Under $6,700)		
	Year-round full-time workers	Number	Percent of year-round full-time	Percent in families below the poverty level	Year-round full-time workers	Number	Percent of year-round full-time	Percent in families below the poverty level	Year-round full-time workers	Number	Percent of year-round full-time	Percent in families below the poverty level
Total	64,706	4,922	7.6	22.4	64,936	5,199	8.0	24.4	65,292	5,202	8.0	26.5
Men	42,464	2,329	5.5	31.7	41,915	2,380	5.7	34.4	41,806	2,527	6.0	36.3
Women	22,242	2,594	11.7	14.1	23,021	2,819	12.2	15.9	23,486	2,675	11.4	17.2
White	57,681	4,140	7.2	20.6	57,547	4,330	7.5	23.1	57,689	4,443	7.7	25.8
Men	[illegible],292	1,955	5.1	31.2	37,818	2,013	5.3	34.4	37,576	2,179	5.8	37.0
Women	19,189	2,184	11.4	11.1	19,729	2,316	11.7	13.3	20,112	2,263	11.3	15.0
Black	5,887	678	11.5	32.6	5,882	702	11.9	30.9	6,059	669	11.0	31.5
Men	3,324	320	9.6	33.2	3,186	286	9.0	31.1	3,322	307	9.2	32.3
Women	2,563	358	14.0	32.1	2,696	416	15.4	30.7	2,737	362	13.2	30.8
Hispanic	3,048	327	10.7	26.0	3,141	356	11.3	26.8	3,345	328	9.8	28.1
Men	2,024	165	8.1	37.8	2,130	175	8.2	36.4	2,212	155	7.0	40.9
Women	1,024	163	15.9	18.1	1,011	181	17.9	17.4	1,133	173	15.3	16.6
Husbands	31,953	1,257	3.9	39.6	31,073	1,278	4.1	44.2	30,777	1,444	4.7	43.4
Wives	12,263	1,491	12.2	7.0	12,538	1,538	12.3	7.7	12,911	1,482	11.5	9.9
Others in married-couple families	4,191	679	16.2	5.7	4,140	746	18.0	8.4	4,179	713	17.1	10.6
Women who maintain families	3,106	295	9.5	43.0	3,245	333	10.3	41.0	3,335	311	9.3	47.7
Others in such families	1,726	221	12.8	11.5	1,724	277	16.1	17.0	1,788	277	15.5	20.9
Men who maintain families	924	64	6.9	(1)	1,038	69	6.7	(1)	1,080	62	5.8	(1)
Others in such families	548	73	13.4	(1)	549	94	17.2	7.8	560	68	12.1	(1)
All other men[2]	5,621	404	7.2	41.2	5,912	398	6.7	38.1	5,949	405	6.8	39.6
All other women[2]	4,375	439	10.0	26.8	4,717	466	9.9	32.6	4,712	439	9.3	28.2

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[2] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

Table 15. Incidence of involuntary part-time employment among persons working part time and percent in poverty families by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and marital and family status, 1979-81

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	1979				1980				1981			
		With involuntary part time				With involuntary part time				With involuntary part time		
	Persons with part-time work	Number	Percent of part-time workers	Percent in families below the poverty level	Persons with part-time work	Number	Percent of part-time workers	Percent in families below the poverty level	Persons with part-time work	Number	Percent of part-time workers	Percent in families below the poverty level
Total	43,344	11,455	26.4	13.4	42,742	13,033	30.5	15.4	44,063	14,627	33.2	16.7
Men	19,524	6,212	31.8	12.7	19,015	7,161	37.7	14.4	19,807	8,199	41.4	15.9
Women	23,820	5,243	22.0	14.1	23,727	5,872	24.7	16.7	24,256	6,428	26.5	17.8
White	38,217	9,693	25.4	10.8	37,576	10,866	28.9	12.8	38,909	12,223	31.4	14.2
Men	17,079	5,304	31.1	10.9	16,615	6,066	36.5	12.3	17,370	6,962	40.1	13.9
Women	21,138	4,389	20.8	10.8	20,961	4,800	22.9	13.5	21,539	5,262	24.4	14.6
Black	4,289	1,533	35.7	29.1	4,235	1,841	43.5	30.1	4,268	2,081	48.8	31.1
Men	2,062	804	39.0	24.6	1,948	920	47.2	27.5	2,015	1,073	53.3	27.4
Women	2,227	729	32.8	34.0	2,286	921	40.3	32.7	2,253	1,008	44.7	35.1
Hispanic	2,094	779	37.2	18.4	2,084	838	40.2	24.0	2,198	987	44.9	26.7
Men	1,077	437	40.6	19.6	1,068	492	46.1	24.3	1,150	602	52.4	25.4
Women	1,018	342	33.6	17.0	1,016	346	34.1	23.6	1,048	385	36.7	28.7
Husbands	8,867	3,198	36.1	11.3	8,564	3,605	42.1	13.2	8,954	4,121	46.0	14.7
Wives	13,129	2,601	19.8	6.1	13,168	2,862	21.7	7.3	13,349	3,158	23.7	8.4
Others in married-couple families	9,383	2,007	21.4	4.7	9,094	2,267	24.9	5.2	9,481	2,432	25.7	6.5
Women who maintain families	2,114	728	34.5	36.9	2,007	749	37.3	41.6	2,170	877	40.4	45.5
Others in such families	2,508	730	29.1	22.8	2,604	929	35.7	24.5	2,736	1,049	38.3	24.2
Men who maintain families	389	148	38.1	17.4	428	213	49.7	25.6	398	196	49.3	15.4
Others in such families	586	173	29.6	6.1	614	221	36.0	8.6	649	300	46.2	9.8
All other men[1]	3,291	1,085	33.0	22.0	3,179	1,232	38.8	22.9	3,222	1,474	45.8	26.1
All other women[1]	3,076	783	25.5	26.3	3,084	955	30.9	32.3	3,104	1,020	32.9	31.6

[1] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

Table 16. Incidence of unemployment among persons with labor force experience and percent in poverty families by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and marital and family status, 1979-81

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	1979				1980				1981			
		With unemployment				With unemployment				With unemployment		
	Persons with labor force experience	Number	Percent	Percent in families below the poverty level	Persons with labor force experience	Number	Percent	Percent in families below the poverty level	Persons with labor force experience	Number	Percent	Percent in families below the poverty level
Total	116,983	18,468	15.8	14.3	118,348	21,410	18.1	17.5	119,658	23,382	19.5	19.1
Men	64,739	10,042	15.5	12.7	65,277	12,072	18.5	15.5	65,950	13,175	20.0	17.7
Women	52,244	8,426	16.1	16.1	53,071	9,338	17.6	20.1	53,708	10,207	19.0	21.0
White	102,761	15,168	14.8	11.0	103,608	17,506	16.9	14.0	104,668	19,140	18.3	15.7
Men	57,548	8,426	14.6	10.5	57,791	10,005	17.3	13.1	58,378	10,963	18.8	15.5
Women	45,214	6,742	14.9	11.5	45,817	7,501	16.4	15.2	46,290	8,177	17.7	16.1
Black	11,702	2,880	24.6	31.3	11,980	3,352	28.0	35.0	12,153	3,703	30.5	36.2
Men	5,837	1,412	24.2	25.5	5,972	1,755	29.4	28.2	6,030	1,884	31.2	29.3
Women	5,865	1,468	25.0	36.9	6,007	1,596	26.6	42.4	6,123	1,819	29.7	43.4
Hispanic	5,872	1,314	22.4	19.6	6,069	1,396	23.0	25.2	6,293	1,491	23.7	25.3
Men	3,416	757	22.2	17.5	3,547	822	23.2	26.5	3,678	891	24.2	24.7
Women	2,456	556	22.6	23.0	2,522	574	22.7	23.4	2,615	600	22.9	26.1
Husbands	40,672	4,274	10.5	11.4	40,605	5,391	13.3	14.3	40,535	5,717	14.1	16.2
Wives	28,802	3,830	13.3	6.0	29,015	4,221	14.5	7.2	29,272	4,577	15.6	8.4
Others in married-couple families	16,493	3,895	23.6	3.1	16,162	4,214	26.1	5.4	16,592	4,689	28.3	6.3
Women who maintain families	5,751	1,166	20.3	48.0	6,034	1,335	22.1	55.6	6,214	1,457	23.4	55.8
Others in such families	5,239	1,486	28.4	21.9	5,486	1,873	34.1	23.5	5,660	2,024	35.8	25.4
Men who maintain families	1,328	204	15.4	21.5	1,525	304	19.9	24.0	1,548	322	20.8	19.3
Others in such families	1,316	335	25.4	6.6	1,408	430	30.5	7.4	1,477	521	35.3	10.2
All other men[1]	9,348	1,972	21.1	23.4	9,721	2,191	22.5	28.2	9,922	2,510	25.3	32.1
All other women[1]	8,034	1,306	16.3	29.4	8,392	1,451	17.3	36.9	8,438	1,565	18.5	39.2

[1] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

Table 17. Persons with labor market problems by number and type of problems: Low earnings or any unemployment or involuntary part-time employment, 1981

(Thousands)

Labor market problems	Persons with labor market problems	Persons with labor market problems living in "poor" families
Total	35,924	6,717
Workers employed year round, full time	9,247	1,463
One problem only:		
Low earnings	4,376	1,169
Unemployment	768	4
Involuntary part-time employment	3,058	78
Two problems:		
Low earnings, unemployment	57	10
Low earnings, involuntary part-time employment	751	199
Unemployment, involuntary part-time employment	219	1
Three problems:		
Low earnings, unemployment, involuntary part-time employment	18	1
Workers employed less than year round, full time	23,813	4,064
One problem only:		
Unemployment	13,232	1,897
Involuntary part-time employment	4,356	799
Two problems:		
Unemployment, involuntary part-time employment	6,225	1,368
Nonworkers who looked for work	2,863	1,190

Table 18. Persons with labor market problems by number and type of problems: Low earnings or 5 weeks or more of unemployment or involuntary part-time employment, 1981

(Thousands)

Labor market problems	Persons with labor market problems	Persons with labor market problems living in "poor" families
Total	26,885	5,529
Workers employed year round, full time	6,506	1,372
One problem only:		
Low earnings	4,376	1,169
Involuntary part-time employment, 5 weeks or more	1,607	45
Two problems:		
Low earnings, involuntary part-time employment, 5 weeks or more	522	158
Workers employed less than year round, full time	18,251	3,264
One problem only:		
Unemployment, 5 weeks or more	10,271	1,556
Involuntary part-time employment, 5 weeks or more	3,517	643
Two problems:		
Unemployment, 5 weeks or more; involuntary part-time employment, 5 weeks or more	3,535	828
Nonworkers who looked for work, 5 weeks or more	2,128	893

Table 19. Persons with labor market problems by number and type of problems: Low earnings or 15 weeks or more of unemployment or involuntary part-time employment, 1981

(Thousands)

Labor market problems	Persons with labor market problems	Persons with labor market problems living in "poor" families
Total	15,218	3,654
Workers employed year round, full time	4,976	1,260
One problem only:		
Low earnings	4,376	1,169
Involuntary part-time employment, 15 weeks or more	401	13
Two problems:		
Low earnings, involuntary part-time employment, 15 weeks or more	199	78
Workers employed less than year round, full time	8,878	1,791
One problem only:		
Unemployment, 15 weeks or more	5,507	1,075
Involuntary part-time employment, 15 weeks or more	2,501	447
Two problems:		
Unemployment, 15 weeks or more; involuntary part-time employment, 15 weeks or more	870	268
Nonworkers who looked for work, 15 weeks or more	1,364	603

Appendix A. Explanatory Notes

This bulletin updates and extends the information presented in BLS Bulletin 2123, *Linking Employment Problems to Economic Status* (January 1982). That publication, based on Current Population Survey data for 1979, identified six possible employment problems:

Low earnings from full-time, year-round work
Low earnings from less than full-time, year-round work
Involuntary part-time work
Unemployment
Employment of less than 40 weeks (possible discouragement)
Inability to find any work during the year (possible discouragement)

Data on persons reported to have experienced any of these problems during 1979 were merged with information on the income and poverty status of their families, yielding a unique look at the economic problems (or lack thereof) associated with employment difficulties.

In this year's bulletin, while the same procedure was followed, the list of employment problems studied was reduced from six to three—unemployment; involuntary part-time work; and low earnings from full-time, year-round work. The other three were excluded because of the difficulty in identifying these specific employment problems in the CPS data. The lack of wage data in the CPS made it difficult to determine whether annual earnings were low among part-year workers because of below minimum wages or too little employment. In addition, because there is no definition of discouragement in the annual work experience statistics, it was not possible to isolate discouraged workers among workers employed less than 40 weeks and persons who did not work during the year but had sought work at some time.

The basic income and labor force concepts used in this year's bulletin and some limitations of the data, are described below.

Income and labor force concepts

Data source. The primary data source for this report is the money income and work experience supplement to the March 1982 Current Population Survey (CPS). The data refer to calendar year 1981.

Population coverage. Each month, trained interviewers collect information from a sample which in 1981 totaled about 60,500 occupied households in 629 areas in 1,148 counties and independent cities in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Estimates in this bulletin are for persons 16 years of age and over in the civilian noninstitutional population during the calendar week ending March 13, 1982. The civilian noninstitutional population excludes all members of the Armed Forces and inmates of institutions such as homes for the aged and correctional institutions.

No information was obtained on persons who might have been in the civilian labor force during 1981 but were not in the civilian noninstitutional population as of the March date. Similarly, data on persons who died in 1981 or in 1982 before the survey date are not reflected. Persons who reached age 16 during January, February, or March 1982, however, are included.

Work experience. Persons with work experience are those who worked as civilians at any time during the year at full- or part-time jobs. Respondents are asked how many hours they usually worked per week during the year. They are classified as having worked at full-time jobs if they worked 35 hours per week or more in a majority of the weeks employed during the year; respondents are classified as having worked at part-time jobs if they worked 1 to 34 hours per week in a majority of the weeks employed during the year.

Income. Data on income are limited to money income received before personal income taxes and payroll deductions. Money income is the sum of the amounts received from earnings (hourly wages, salaries, or profits or losses of self-employed operations); social security or railroad retirement benefits; public assistance or welfare payments; supplemental security income; dividends, interest, and rent (including losses); unemployment, veterans', and workers' compensation; government and private employee pensions; alimony, child support, or regular contributions from persons not living in the household; and other periodic income. In the March 1982 CPS, income did not reflect nonmoney transfers, such as food stamps; subsidized housing; goods produced on a farm or in a home; and employer-financed fringe benefits like retirement, educational expenses, stock options, or health and life insurance. For more information on the income concept, see *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1980*, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 132 (Bureau of the Census), July 1982.

Poverty (low-income) classification. Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on definitions developed by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised by Federal Interagency Committees in 1969 and 1980. These definitions are based on the Department of Agriculture's Economy Food Plan and reflect the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and number of children under 18 years old. Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age.

The latest modifications, implemented in the March 1982 CPS, involve: (1) Elimination of separate thresholds for farm families, (2) averaging of thresholds for female householders and "all other" families, and (3) extension of the poverty matrix to families with nine or more members.

In 1981, the average poverty threshold for a family of four was $9,287; for a family of nine persons or more, the threshold was $18,572; and for an unrelated individual age 65 and over, it was $4,359. The poverty thresholds are updated each year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. For more information on the poverty concept and poverty population in 1981, see *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United Status: 1981*, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 134.

Civilian labor force. The civilian labor force comprises all civilian persons 16 years and older classified as employed or unemployed sometime during the year.

Employed. Employed persons are all those who in 1981 worked as civilians for pay or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business.

Year-round, full-time work. Year-round, full-time work is 50 to 52 weeks of the year, usually at a full-time job.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are those who were looking for work while not employed or were on layoff for at least 1 week during the year. The number of weeks unemployed is the total number of weeks accumulated during the entire year.

Involuntary part-time employment. Persons who worked less than 35 hours for at least 1 week during the year (a) because of slack work or material shortages, or (b) because they could not find full-time work.

Median. The median is the value which divides a distribution into two equal parts, one part having values above the median and the other having values below the median. Median earnings in this report are based on the distributions of nonzero as well as zero values. The median is estimated by linear interpolation within the distribution. The precision of the estimates depends on the size of the interval which contains the median.

Earnings. Earnings are all money income from hourly wages, salaries, and profits or losses from self-employment.

Age. The age classification is based upon a person's age as of the last birthday.

Family. A family is a group of two or more persons residing together who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. All such persons are considered as members of one family even though they may include a "subfamily," that is, a married couple or a parent-child group sharing the living quarters of the married couple or person maintaining the household.

Marital and family status. Persons 16 years and older are classified into the following categories according to their marital and family status at the time of the interview: Husband, wife, other related members of married-couple families, women who maintain families alone, other related members in families maintained by women, men who maintain families alone, other related members in families maintained by men, and male and female unrelated individuals, frequently referred to in this bulletin as all other men and women.

Family or household income. In this report, this term refers to family income for persons in families and personal income for unrelated individuals.

Reliability of the estimates

Estimating procedure. The estimating procedure used in this survey inflates weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and other data on births, deaths, immigration, emigration, and size of the Armed Forces.

Since the CPS estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: Sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors provided for this bulletin primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The full extent of nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Sampling variability. The standard errors that may be obtained using this appendix are primarily measures of sampling variability; that is, of the variation that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the entire population was surveyed. The sample estimate and its

estimated standard error enable one to construct confidence intervals—ranges that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were selected, each surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

The average estimate derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. However, for a particular sample, one can say with a specified confidence that the average estimate derived from all possible samples is included in the confidence interval.

Note when using small estimates. Summary measures (such as means, medians, and percent distributions) are shown in this bulletin only when the base is 75,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that summary measures would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated numbers are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit combinations of the categories which may serve users' needs.

Standard errors for data based on the CPS. Because of the large number of estimates that are produced from the CPS, it is not feasible to give a standard error for each of the estimates. Instead, generalized standard error tables and adjustment factors for different types of estimates provided by the Bureau of the Census can be used. For more information, see *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in The United States: 1981,* Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 137, Bureau of the Census, March 1983.

In this bulletin, formulas and parameters used to derive the generalized tables and adjustment factors are provided.

Standard errors of estimated numbers and estimated percentages. Standard errors of estimated numbers and estimated percentages can be computed directly with formulas (1) and (2), respectively:

$$(1) \qquad \sigma_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx}$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters associated with the characteristic.

$$(2) \qquad \sigma_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x}\left(p\,(100-p)\right)}$$

Here x is the size of the subclass of the population which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 \leq p \leq 100$), and b is the parameter associated with the characteristic.

Table A-1 provides the values of the a and b parameters that are used in formulas (1) and (2) to create standard errors of estimated numbers and estimated percentages of households, families, unrelated individuals, and persons.

Standard error of a difference. The formula for approximate standard errors of the difference between two estimates x and y, is given by:

$$(3) \qquad \sigma_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2 - 2\rho\sigma_x\sigma_y}$$

where σ_x and σ_y are the standard errors of the estimates x and y, and ρ represents the correlation between the two estimates.

For the year-to-year comparisons of income and poverty estimates, the correlation coefficients, ρ, are contained in the Current Population Reports P-60 series. For other comparisons, assume ρ equals zero.

Table A-1. Parameters for direct computation of standard errors of estimated numbers and percentages of households, families, unrelated individuals, and persons, 1981

Characteristic	Parameters	
	a	b
Number of households, families, and unrelated individuals:		
All races or white	-0.000010	1,721
Black and/or other races	-.000089	1,876
Hispanic origin	-.000014	2,420
Number of persons:		
All races or white	-.000009	1,885
Black and/or other races	-.000077	2,155
Hispanic origin	-.000020	3,000
Families below poverty level:		
All races or white	.000076	1,876
Black and/or other races	.000076	1,876
Hispanic origin	-.000014	2,420
Persons below poverty level:		
All races or white	-.000031	7,946
Black and/or other races	-.000270	7,946
Hispanic origin	-.000063	11,528

Making this assumption will result in accurate estimates of the difference between two estimates of the same characteristics in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate (underestimate) the true standard error.

Other limitations of the data

Besides errors that result directly from sampling variation, the CPS is known to have other limitations which affect results of the survey. Foremost, the income estimates reported in the CPS are lower than amounts reported by other independent sources, such as the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Social Security Administration. These differences are termed "underreporting" and occur for a variety of reasons, among them: Overlooking small amounts of income, lack of information on money-income-producing activities of family members not present during the interview, and reluctance to reveal certain types of income such as public assistance or alimony. More generally, the CPS is affected by recall problems—inability to recall completely or accurately events which took place during the previous year. Other errors can occur in conducting or processing interviews, such as misstating or misunderstanding interview questions.

In the March 1982 CPS, no interview was obtained for approximately 4 percent of the households in the sample for reasons such as "no one home," "temporarily absent," or "refusals." In order to account for these households, the weights assigned to households in which interviews were obtained have been increased slightly. The "noninterview" adjustment procedure adjusts the weights of sample households by race of head and within a specified set of geographical restrictions.

Nonresponse is a serious problem in most household surveys and is especially troublesome for income questions. In many cases, even though an interview is obtained, complete information for all of the income questions is not available, unknown, or not divulged. Missing income items are imputed or allocated by values which are obtained from active respondents with similar economic and demographic characteristics.[1]

There are other limitations of the CPS data which are particularly important in linking employment problems to economic status. First, family status is recorded as of the date of the CPS interview in March, which may not be the same as the family status which existed in the previous year. Another important limitation is that hourly earnings are not reported for the entire CPS sample, although annual earnings are.

Further, the CPS does not have complete information on persons who have limited participation in the labor force. CPS data do not reveal if the employment of part-year workers is limited by labor market conditions or is voluntary in nature. Also, it is not possible to determine how many persons never participated in the labor force because they viewed their employment opportunities as unfavorable.

[1] For more information, see *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1980*, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 132 (Bureau of the Census), November 1980, p. 229.

Appendix B: Supplementary Tables

Table B-1. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by marital and family status, family income, and poverty status, 1981

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With personal earnings of -						Median personal earnings[1]
		Under $6,700			$6,700 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over	
		Total	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $6,699				
All persons 16 and over								
Total	65,292	5,202	1,761	3,441	7,803	15,624	36,663	$16,318
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	920	893	692	201	17	9	2	384
$5,000 to $9,999	3,293	1,318	270	1,048	1,949	19	7	7,308
$10,000 to $14,999	6,960	763	232	531	1,146	5,017	34	11,225
$15,000 to $19,999	7,890	633	157	477	1,159	2,047	4,051	15,086
$20,000 to $24,999	8,754	448	112	335	986	2,106	5,214	17,558
$25,000 and over	37,473	1,148	298	849	2,545	6,426	27,355	21,705
Below poverty level:								
Total	1,881	1,379	805	574	367	125	10	3,885
Percent	2.9	26.5	45.7	16.7	4.7	.8	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	3,173	1,895	927	968	792	453	33	$5,672
Percent	4.9	36.4	52.6	28.1	10.1	2.9	.1	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	5,106	2,426	1,044	1,382	1,426	1,063	190	$7,019
Percent	7.8	46.6	59.3	40.2	18.3	6.8	.5	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	9,960	3,081	1,207	1,874	3,108	2,624	1,147	$8,636
Percent	15.3	59.2	68.5	54.5	39.8	16.8	3.1	-
Median family income	$27,751	$12,443	$8,490	$14,321	$18,451	$21,624	$33,322	-
Husbands								
Total	30,777	1,444	692	752	1,474	4,783	23,075	$21,565
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	388	384	325	60	1	-	2	-1,265
$5,000 to $9,999	816	401	127	274	408	6	1	6,977
$10,000 to $14,999	2,171	272	102	170	398	1,486	15	11,022
$15,000 to $19,999	3,124	184	63	121	336	1,025	1,579	15,038
$20,000 to $24,999	4,274	83	35	49	166	1,039	2,986	18,846
$25,000 and over	20,005	119	40	79	166	1,227	18,493	26,396
Below poverty level:								
Total	947	627	388	239	212	100	8	4,994
Percent	3.1	43.4	56.0	31.8	14.4	2.1	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,588	762	438	324	405	393	29	$7,094
Percent	5.2	52.8	63.3	43.1	27.5	8.2	.1	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	2,459	868	480	388	588	828	175	$8,893
Percent	8.0	60.1	69.3	51.7	39.9	17.3	.8	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	4,710	1,056	548	508	863	1,725	1,066	$10,871
Percent	15.3	73.2	79.2	67.6	58.6	36.1	4.6	-
Median family income	$30,199	$9,034	$6,185	$11,020	$14,276	$19,388	$34,436	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by marital and family status, family income, and poverty status, 1981 —Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With personal earnings of -						Median personal earnings[1]
		Under $6,700			$6,700 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over	
		Total	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $6,699				
Wives								
Total	12,911	1,482	463	1,019	2,643	4,614	4,173	$12,225
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	96	80	70	10	7	8	-	1
$5,000 to $9,999	227	150	50	99	67	-	3	5,351
$10,000 to $14,999	617	236	70	166	234	141	6	7,464
$15,000 to $19,999	1,168	272	51	221	491	327	78	8,699
$20,000 to $24,999	1,595	226	49	177	557	664	148	10,068
$25,000 and over	9,208	518	173	345	1,286	3,467	3,938	13,881
Below poverty level:								
Total	202	147	91	56	42	12	-	3,232
Percent	1.6	9.9	19.8	5.5	1.6	.3	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	334	226	117	108	88	18	2	$5,005
Percent	2.6	15.2	25.3	10.6	3.3	.4	.1	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	535	302	147	155	170	56	6	$5,972
Percent	4.1	20.4	31.7	15.2	6.4	1.2	.1	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,190	535	205	330	421	202	31	$7,223
Percent	9.2	36.1	44.4	32.4	15.9	4.4	.7	-
Median family income	$32,570	$20,053	$18,780	$20,303	$24,689	$31,504	$43,187	-
Others in married-couple families								
Total	4,179	713	186	528	1,005	1,343	1,118	$10,833
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	34	31	21	10	3	-	-	(3)
$5,000 to $9,999	50	42	21	21	6	1	1	(3)
$10,000 to $14,999	113	62	33	29	34	16	1	$6,237
$15,000 to $19,999	206	76	22	54	65	55	10	7,869
$20,000 to $24,999	283	80	21	60	90	87	26	8,784
$25,000 and over	3,493	422	69	353	807	1,184	1,080	11,662
Below poverty level:								
Total	89	76	41	35	10	2	1	3,215
Percent	2.1	10.6	21.8	6.7	1.0	.2	.1	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	132	104	51	52	22	5	1	$4,098
Percent	3.1	14.6	27.7	9.9	2.2	.3	.1	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	195	142	72	70	34	16	3	$4,504
Percent	4.7	19.9	38.5	13.3	3.4	1.2	.3	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	430	213	89	124	130	72	15	$6,782
Percent	10.3	29.9	48.0	23.5	12.9	5.4	1.3	-
Median family income	$41,749	$28,577	$19,269	$31,439	$37,534	$43,534	$52,384	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by marital and family status, family income, and poverty status, 1981 —Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With personal earnings of -						Median personal earnings[1]
		Under $6,700			$6,700 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over	
		Total	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $6,699				
Women who maintain families								
Total	3,335	311	52	259	770	1,157	1,097	$12,208
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	40	40	19	21	-	-	-	(3)
$5,000 to $9,999	500	172	18	153	328	-	-	$7,352
$10,000 to $14,999	853	49	9	40	217	587	-	10,832
$15,000 to $19,999	669	25	2	23	98	273	272	14,084
$20,000 to $24,999	511	12	2	10	58	144	297	16,338
$25,000 and over	763	13	2	12	69	153	528	18,525
Below poverty level:								
Total	230	148	27	121	77	5	-	6,158
Percent	6.9	47.7	(3)	46.8	10.0	.5	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	428	192	30	162	209	26	-	$7,008
Percent	12.8	61.7	(3)	62.3	27.2	2.3	-	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	731	224	41	183	385	119	2	$7,703
Percent	21.9	72.1	(3)	70.6	50.0	10.3	.2	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,337	269	46	224	580	476	11	$8,903
Percent	40.1	86.6	(3)	86.2	75.3	41.1	1.0	-
Median family income	$16,783	$7,886	(3)	$7,906	$10,753	$14,936	$24,401	-
Others in families maintained by women								
Total	1,788	277	70	208	439	489	583	$11,130
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	19	19	19	-	-	-	-	(3)
$5,000 to $9,999	97	66	21	45	29	2	-	$5,614
$10,000 to $14,999	226	67	8	58	98	61	-	8,074
$15,000 to $19,999	284	51	8	43	98	112	23	9,744
$20,000 to $24,999	266	30	5	25	68	91	77	12,039
$25,000 and over	897	45	8	37	145	223	483	15,433
Below poverty level:								
Total	76	58	32	26	14	4	-	5,007
Percent	4.3	20.9	(3)	12.6	3.3	.8	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	128	83	39	44	38	8	-	$5,614
Percent	7.2	29.8	(3)	21.2	8.6	1.6	-	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	204	116	44	72	59	25	4	$6,278
Percent	11.4	41.7	(3)	34.7	13.5	5.2	.6	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	385	168	49	119	145	62	10	$7,110
Percent	21.5	60.5	(3)	57.1	33.0	12.7	1.7	-
Median family income	$25,099	$13,726	(3)	$15,114	$19,743	$23,797	$33,891	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by marital and family status, family income, and poverty status, 1981 —Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With personal earnings of -						Median personal earnings[1]
		Under $6,700			$6,700 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over	
		Total	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $6,699				
Men who maintain families								
Total	1,080	62	33	30	109	195	714	$19,716
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	(3)
$5,000 to $9,999	48	20	5	15	28	-	-	(3)
$10,000 to $14,999	144	9	2	8	49	85	-	$10,492
$15,000 to $19,999	134	7	3	4	14	39	74	15,290
$20,000 to $24,999	191	2	2	-	13	29	147	20,051
$25,000 and over	543	3	-	3	5	42	493	26,292
Below poverty level:								
Total	35	28	21	8	5	2	-	(3)
Percent	3.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	4.7	.8	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	51	35	22	13	15	2	-	(3)
Percent	4.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	13.7	.8	-	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	75	40	22	18	26	9	-	$6,371
Percent	6.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	23.5	4.6	-	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	173	51	28	24	67	46	8	$8,441
Percent	16.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	61.2	23.8	1.2	-
Median family income	$24,954	(3)	(3)	(3)	$12,132	$17,150	$30,110	-
Others in families maintained by men								
Total	560	68	12	55	152	156	184	$11,606
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	9	8	8	-	1	-	-	(3)
$5,000 to $9,999	15	9	2	7	6	-	-	(3)
$10,000 to $14,999	45	15	1	14	23	7	-	(3)
$15,000 to $19,999	70	8	2	6	32	23	6	(3)
$20,000 to $24,999	69	9	-	9	28	21	11	(3)
$25,000 and over	352	16	-	16	62	105	168	$14,455
Below poverty level:								
Total	13	10	9	1	3	-	-	(3)
Percent	2.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.7	-	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	27	20	9	11	7	-	-	(3)
Percent	4.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	4.5	-	-	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	36	24	10	15	10	1	-	(3)
Percent	6.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	6.5	.6	-	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	83	36	10	26	28	14	4	$7,208
Percent	14.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	18.6	8.6	2.4	-
Median family income	$28,624	(3)	(3)	(3)	$21,936	$29,375	$39,656	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-1. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by marital and family status, family income, and poverty status, 1981 —Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With personal earnings of -						Median personal earnings[1]
		Under $6,700			$6,700 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over	
		Total	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $6,699				
All other men[4]								
Total	5,949	405	149	256	486	1,316	3,742	$18,225
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	177	173	123	50	4	-	-	2,075
$5,000 to $9,999	641	194	13	181	442	3	2	7,582
$10,000 to $14,999	1,278	27	6	21	25	1,215	10	12,449
$15,000 to $19,999	1,147	4	4	-	7	71	1,065	17,051
$20,000 to $24,999	999	4	-	4	6	18	972	21,691
$25,000 and over	1,708	4	4	-	2	8	1,694	30,348
Below poverty level:								
Total	165	160	120	40	4	-	-	2,007
Percent	2.8	39.6	80.7	15.6	.9	-	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	243	239	126	113	4	-	-	$2,682
Percent	4.1	58.8	84.2	44.0	.9	-	-	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	429	346	131	215	83	-	-	$5,281
Percent	7.2	85.4	88.0	83.9	17.0	-	-	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	740	360	133	227	375	3	2	$6,855
Percent	12.4	88.8	89.1	88.6	77.1	.3	.1	-
Median family income	$18,719	$5,272	$1,564	$6,063	$8,667	$12,765	$23,807	-
All other women[4]								
Total	4,712	439	105	334	726	1,572	1,975	$13,508
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	138	138	87	51	-	-	-	2,233
$5,000 to $9,999	901	265	12	252	636	-	-	7,825
$10,000 to $14,999	1,513	26	2	24	67	1,418	2	11,957
$15,000 to $19,999	1,089	6	2	4	17	121	945	16,498
$20,000 to $24,999	566	1	-	1	1	15	549	21,436
$25,000 and over	506	4	2	2	4	18	480	27,006
Below poverty level:								
Total	125	124	76	48	1	-	-	2,272
Percent	2.6	28.2	72.7	14.2	.1	-	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	242	237	95	142	4	2	-	$3,726
Percent	5.1	53.9	90.1	42.5	.5	.1	-	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	443	364	98	266	71	8	-	$5,541
Percent	9.4	82.8	93.5	79.5	9.8	.5	-	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	914	392	99	293	499	23	-	$7,196
Percent	19.4	89.2	94.1	87.7	68.7	1.5	-	-
Median family income	$14,247	$5,741	$2,270	$6,112	$8,920	$12,575	$20,320	-

[1] Earnings are defined as all money income from wages, salaries, and profits or losses from self-employment.

[2] Personal income for "all other" men and women.

[3] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[4] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table B-2. Persons with part-time employment by reason for working part time, marital and family status, family income, and poverty status, 1981

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Reason for working part time						
		Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Involuntary: Slack work or could only find part-time work					Other reasons
			Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks or more	
All persons 16 and over								
Total	44,063	21,091	14,627	4,651	4,929	2,586	2,462	8,344
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	3,210	1,302	1,416	362	433	331	289	492
$5,000 to $9,999	5,596	2,197	2,435	667	817	428	522	965
$10,000 to $14,999	5,858	2,309	2,265	726	805	392	342	1,284
$15,000 to $19,999	5,162	2,188	1,919	650	663	310	297	1,054
$20,000 to $24,999	5,077	2,303	1,717	573	624	292	228	1,058
$25,000 and over	19,159	10,792	4,875	1,671	1,588	832	784	3,491
Below poverty level:								
Total	5,244	1,952	2,446	642	788	524	492	846
Percent	11.9	9.3	16.7	13.8	16.0	20.3	20.0	10.1
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	7,411	2,794	3,382	873	1,129	686	694	1,235
Percent	16.8	13.2	23.1	18.8	22.9	26.5	28.2	14.8
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	9,973	3,849	4,452	1,178	1,534	854	886	1,672
Percent	22.6	18.2	30.4	25.3	31.1	33.0	36.0	20.0
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	14,818	5,885	6,279	1,761	2,175	1,161	1,182	2,654
Percent	33.6	27.9	42.9	37.9	44.1	44.9	48.0	31.8
Median family income	$22,042	$25,546	$18,112	$19,344	$18,207	$17,199	$16,323	$21,660
Husbands								
Total	8,954	2,098	4,121	1,605	1,482	670	363	2,735
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	385	76	213	50	77	59	26	96
$5,000 to $9,999	1,005	232	562	175	199	110	78	211
$10,000 to $14,999	1,539	411	712	238	265	128	82	415
$15,000 to $19,999	1,396	371	613	240	225	101	48	412
$20,000 to $24,999	1,309	254	623	263	233	88	38	432
$25,000 and over	3,319	752	1,398	640	483	184	91	1,169
Below poverty level:								
Total	1,000	153	605	170	197	142	95	242
Percent	11.2	7.3	14.7	10.6	13.3	21.2	26.3	8.8
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,441	225	855	248	301	182	124	361
Percent	16.1	10.7	20.7	15.4	20.3	27.1	34.2	13.2
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,984	337	1,155	345	432	228	151	491
Percent	22.2	16.1	28.0	21.5	29.1	34.0	41.6	17.9
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	3,081	558	1,671	530	638	313	191	852
Percent	34.4	26.6	40.6	33.0	43.0	46.7	52.4	31.1
Median family income	$20,508	$19,261	$19,685	$21,910	$19,483	$16,699	$14,656	$22,608

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Persons with part-time employment by reason for working part time, marital and family status, family income, and poverty status, 1981—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Reason for working part time						
		Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Involuntary: Slack work or could only find part-time work					Other reasons
			Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks or more	
Wives								
Total	13,349	8,212	3,158	877	914	596	771	1,979
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	301	171	88	19	29	17	23	42
$5,000 to $9,999	853	449	293	73	77	56	87	111
$10,000 to $14,999	1,505	810	468	126	157	76	108	226
$15,000 to $19,999	1,713	943	520	146	153	103	119	250
$20,000 to $24,999	1,920	1,154	499	143	144	99	112	267
$25,000 and over	7,057	4,684	1,291	369	354	246	322	1,082
Below poverty level:								
Total	752	393	264	62	75	49	78	96
Percent	5.6	4.8	8.4	7.1	8.2	8.3	10.1	4.8
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,187	619	412	90	130	74	119	156
Percent	8.9	7.5	13.1	10.3	14.2	12.4	15.4	7.9
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,780	941	589	140	187	107	156	249
Percent	13.3	11.5	18.7	15.9	20.5	17.9	20.2	12.6
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	3,110	1,664	1,001	265	311	186	239	445
Percent	23.3	20.3	31.7	30.2	34.0	31.2	31.0	22.5
Median family income	$26,015	$27,511	$21,835	$21,897	$21,253	$22,358	$22,152	$26,539
Others in married-couple families								
Total	9,481	5,905	2,432	704	866	435	427	1,144
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	121	64	32	8	11	12	1	26
$5,000 to $9,999	228	100	111	31	52	15	13	17
$10,000 to $14,999	443	229	160	50	45	34	31	54
$15,000 to $19,999	644	362	207	63	80	21	43	75
$20,000 to $24,999	869	525	243	62	102	44	34	102
$25,000 and over	7,175	4,625	1,680	491	576	308	305	870
Below poverty level:								
Total	426	214	158	45	68	33	12	54
Percent	4.5	3.6	6.5	6.4	7.8	7.6	2.8	4.8
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	654	315	252	74	98	53	28	86
Percent	6.9	5.3	10.4	10.5	11.3	12.1	6.6	7.5
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	893	447	334	96	128	62	48	112
Percent	9.4	7.6	13.7	13.6	14.8	14.2	11.2	9.8
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,608	860	553	169	198	97	88	196
Percent	17.0	14.6	22.7	24.0	22.8	22.4	20.7	17.1
Median family income	$35,724	$37,184	$31,469	$31,472	$31,420	$31,762	$31,386	$36,464

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Persons with part-time employment by reason for working part time, marital and family status, family income, and poverty status, 1981—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Reason for working part time						
		Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Involuntary: Slack work or could only find part-time work					Other reasons
			Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks or more	
Women who maintain families								
Total	2,170	803	877	209	271	159	239	490
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	434	176	204	49	63	41	51	55
$5,000 to $9,999	694	231	326	66	98	59	102	138
$10,000 to $14,999	434	146	165	31	63	28	43	123
$15,000 to $19,999	260	83	95	32	24	14	25	82
$20,000 to $24,999	168	66	50	12	14	11	12	52
$25,000 and over	181	101	38	19	8	5	6	42
Below poverty level:								
Total	821	305	399	92	122	78	107	117
Percent	37.8	38.0	45.5	43.8	45.2	49.0	44.9	23.9
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,057	387	502	109	152	97	144	168
Percent	48.7	48.2	57.2	52.3	56.2	61.1	60.2	34.3
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,275	453	601	127	190	108	176	221
Percent	58.7	56.4	68.5	60.6	70.4	68.0	73.6	45.1
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,557	550	699	143	228	131	197	308
Percent	71.7	68.5	79.7	68.3	84.2	82.9	82.4	62.9
Median family income	$9,637	$9,871	$8,421	$8,778	$8,566	$8,007	$8,199	$11,858
Others in families maintained by women								
Total	2,736	1,291	1,049	291	407	178	172	395
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	191	71	110	40	30	23	16	11
$5,000 to $9,999	532	231	222	50	100	39	33	80
$10,000 to $14,999	554	262	219	78	98	18	25	73
$15,000 to $19,999	425	195	171	49	55	28	39	59
$20,000 to $24,999	360	174	117	22	48	24	22	70
$25,000 and over	673	358	211	53	75	46	38	104
Below poverty level:								
Total	532	198	254	76	95	47	36	80
Percent	19.4	15.3	24.2	26.2	23.3	26.2	21.1	20.2
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	740	290	355	106	146	57	47	96
Percent	27.1	22.4	33.8	36.3	35.8	31.7	27.2	24.2
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	976	396	465	124	200	75	67	115
Percent	35.7	30.7	44.4	42.5	49.0	41.9	39.1	29.0
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,364	590	611	177	255	88	90	163
Percent	49.9	45.7	58.3	61.0	62.7	49.3	52.4	41.2
Median family income	$15,966	$16,993	$14,357	$13,257	$13,803	$16,355	$16,614	$18,005

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Persons with part-time employment by reason for working part time, marital and family status, family income, and poverty status, 1981—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Reason for working part time						
		Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Involuntary: Slack work or could only find part-time work					Other reasons
			Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks or more	
Men who maintain families								
Total	398	76	196	59	84	35	18	126
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	25	2	15	/	5	4	2	8
$5,000 to $9,999	67	10	36	8	17	5	6	20
$10,000 to $14,999	107	17	49	12	18	13	6	41
$15,000 to $19,999	60	15	33	9	19	4	1	12
$20,000 to $24,999	41	7	16	2	12	1	1	18
$25,000 and over	98	24	47	25	13	8	1	27
Below poverty level:								
Total	49	5	30	9	15	5	2	14
Percent	12.2	6.5	15.4	(2)	17.5	(2)	(2)	10.7
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	76	10	45	11	21	9	4	22
Percent	19.1	13.0	22.8	(2)	24.8	(2)	(2)	17.1
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	100	12	60	16	25	12	8	28
Percent	25.2	15.8	30.8	(2)	29.4	(2)	(2)	22.2
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	181	24	99	22	43	20	14	58
Percent	45.5	31.7	50.5	(2)	50.7	(2)	(2)	46.1
Median family income	$14,984	$17,260	$14,674	(2)	$15,555	(2)	(2)	$13,611
Others in families maintained by men								
Total	649	263	300	85	120	58	37	86
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	23	9	12	5	4	-	2	2
$5,000 to $9,999	76	33	34	5	16	9	5	8
$10,000 to $14,999	107	41	50	14	17	13	6	16
$15,000 to $19,999	87	32	49	12	20	12	5	6
$20,000 to $24,999	89	30	50	20	23	4	3	8
$25,000 and over	269	118	105	30	39	19	17	46
Below poverty level:								
Total	54	17	29	7	11	7	4	8
Percent	8.4	6.5	9.8	8.1	9.5	(2)	(2)	9.2
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	91	33	47	7	24	11	5	11
Percent	14.1	12.7	15.7	8.1	20.0	(2)	(2)	12.4
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	122	48	60	7	32	13	8	13
Percent	18.7	18.2	20.2	8.1	27.0	(2)	(2)	15.2
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	202	80	103	29	45	19	10	19
Percent	31.1	30.5	34.2	34.1	37.5	(2)	(2)	21.9
Median family income	$22,561	$22,882	$20,789	$22,243	$20,730	(2)	(2)	$25,739

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Persons with part-time employment by reason for working part time, marital and family status, family income, and poverty status, 1981—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Reason for working part time						
		Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Involuntary: Slack work or could only find part-time work					Other reasons
			Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks or more	
All other men[1]								
Total	3,222	966	1,474	501	510	279	185	782
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	787	277	401	107	116	111	67	108
$5,000 to $9,999	958	321	459	146	154	76	83	178
$10,000 to $14,999	606	168	256	97	93	48	18	182
$15,000 to $19,999	345	64	164	71	66	22	6	117
$20,000 to $24,999	235	52	96	39	42	10	5	87
$25,000 and over	291	83	98	42	39	13	5	110
Below poverty level:								
Total	741	254	385	104	111	105	64	102
Percent	23.0	26.3	26.1	20.8	21.8	37.7	34.8	13.1
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	972	339	493	128	151	125	89	140
Percent	30.2	35.1	33.4	25.6	29.5	44.9	48.0	18.0
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,281	450	634	181	199	150	105	198
Percent	39.8	46.6	43.0	36.1	38.9	53.7	56.8	25.3
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,681	566	835	241	264	184	147	280
Percent	52.2	58.6	56.7	48.1	51.8	66.0	79.4	35.8
Median family income	$8,924	$7,934	$8,267	$9,899	$8,961	$6,688	$6,176	$12,609
All other women[3]								
Total	3,104	1,478	1,020	319	275	176	249	606
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	943	456	342	81	96	63	102	145
$5,000 to $9,999	1,184	589	393	114	105	59	114	201
$10,000 to $14,999	565	223	187	81	49	35	22	155
$15,000 to $19,999	232	123	67	29	21	5	12	42
$20,000 to $24,999	87	41	23	10	4	9	-	23
$25,000 and over	94	47	8	4	-	3	-	40
Below poverty level:								
Total	868	414	322	77	94	58	93	133
Percent	28.0	28.0	31.6	24.2	34.2	32.9	37.1	21.9
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,193	576	421	101	108	79	133	195
Percent	38.4	38.9	41.3	31.6	39.4	44.7	53.5	32.3
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,562	765	552	144	142	100	167	245
Percent	50.3	51.7	54.1	45.1	51.4	56.8	66.8	40.5
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	2,032	993	707	186	193	122	206	333
Percent	65.5	67.1	69.3	58.1	70.1	69.5	82.4	55.0
Median family income	$7,164	$6,923	$6,849	$7,978	$7,204	$6,501	$5,445	$8,717

[1] Personal income for "all other" men and women.
[2] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.
[3] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.
NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table B-3. Persons with unemployment by weeks of unemployment, marital and family status, family income, and poverty status, 1981

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Without unemployment	Total with unemployment	Weeks of unemployment				
				1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 51 weeks	52 weeks
All persons 16 and over								
Total	119,658	96,276	23,382	5,897	7,618	5,335	3,774	757
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	5,842	3,037	2,805	564	679	582	728	251
$5,000 to $9,999	10,517	6,799	3,718	748	1,178	921	723	147
$10,000 to $14,999	14,040	10,525	3,514	859	1,091	895	578	91
$15,000 to $19,999	14,257	11,293	2,963	743	1,001	704	434	82
$20,000 to $24,999	14,830	12,140	2,690	709	958	590	373	61
$25,000 and over	60,172	52,481	7,691	2,273	2,710	1,644	938	126
Below poverty level:								
Total	9,715	5,244	4,471	848	1,118	1,017	1,128	361
Percent	8.1	5.4	19.1	14.4	14.7	19.1	29.9	47.6
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	13,860	7,934	5,926	1,170	1,563	1,351	1,429	414
Percent	11.6	8.2	25.3	19.8	20.5	25.3	37.9	54.6
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	18,828	11,358	7,470	1,514	2,087	1,733	1,673	463
Percent	15.7	11.8	31.9	25.7	27.4	32.5	44.3	61.1
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	29,805	19,432	10,373	2,143	3,027	2,473	2,186	544
Percent	24.9	20.2	44.4	36.3	39.7	46.3	57.9	71.8
Median family income	$25,068	$26,727	$17,799	$20,231	$19,333	$16,856	$13,485	$8,706
Husbands								
Total	40,535	34,818	5,717	1,302	1,963	1,421	885	147
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	867	556	310	33	55	83	101	39
$5,000 to $9,999	2,123	1,268	855	111	209	260	232	44
$10,000 to $14,999	3,950	2,902	1,048	177	333	284	225	30
$15,000 to $19,999	4,722	3,790	931	208	330	247	127	19
$20,000 to $24,999	5,646	4,796	850	221	350	187	87	5
$25,000 and over	23,227	21,505	1,722	552	687	360	113	10
Below poverty level:								
Total	2,267	1,338	929	93	203	277	275	81
Percent	5.6	3.8	16.2	7.1	10.3	19.5	31.1	54.9
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	3,451	2,149	1,302	156	321	369	365	90
Percent	8.5	6.2	22.8	12.0	16.3	26.0	41.3	61.6
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	4,918	3,201	1,718	234	447	487	447	103
Percent	12.1	9.2	30.0	18.0	22.8	34.2	50.5	70.4
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	8,451	5,937	2,514	400	709	700	582	123
Percent	20.8	17.1	44.0	30.7	36.1	49.3	65.8	83.8
Median family income	$27,562	$29,145	$18,430	$22,708	$20,845	$16,597	$12,101	$8,209

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-3. Persons with unemployment by weeks of unemployment, marital and family status, family income, and poverty status, 1981—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Without unemployment	Total with unemployment	Weeks of unemployment				
				1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 51 weeks	52 weeks
Wives								
Total	29,272	24,695	4,577	1,300	1,589	1,013	590	85
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	493	361	132	42	35	29	19	6
$5,000 to $9,999	1,359	923	436	110	144	96	73	13
$10,000 to $14,999	2,537	1,855	682	210	192	168	97	14
$15,000 to $19,999	3,394	2,644	750	194	256	177	101	22
$20,000 to $24,999	3,975	3,235	740	189	265	172	109	5
$25,000 and over	17,514	15,677	1,837	555	697	371	189	25
Below poverty level:								
Total	1,225	839	386	107	129	79	56	15
Percent	4.2	3.4	8.4	8.3	8.1	7.8	9.6	17.7
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,948	1,341	607	175	190	138	85	20
Percent	6.7	5.4	13.3	13.4	12.0	13.6	14.3	23.1
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	2,871	1,987	884	247	278	203	128	29
Percent	9.8	8.0	19.3	19.0	17.5	20.0	21.6	34.2
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	5,235	3,791	1,444	384	423	360	235	42
Percent	17.9	15.3	31.5	29.6	26.6	35.5	39.8	49.4
Median family income	$28,563	$29,772	$21,892	$22,315	$23,105	$21,023	$20,197	$17,314
Others in married-couple families								
Total	16,592	11,903	4,689	1,242	1,383	987	915	163
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	185	125	60	13	17	13	11	5
$5,000 to $9,999	389	214	176	35	42	30	52	17
$10,000 to $14,999	754	457	297	75	59	62	85	17
$15,000 to $19,999	1,115	688	427	88	114	90	110	25
$20,000 to $24,999	1,426	945	481	106	146	93	108	28
$25,000 and over	12,723	9,474	3,249	924	1,006	699	550	71
Below poverty level:								
Total	717	423	294	66	59	68	75	26
Percent	4.3	3.6	6.3	5.3	4.3	6.9	8.2	15.8
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,063	628	434	94	100	90	118	32
Percent	6.4	5.3	9.3	7.6	7.2	9.1	12.9	19.7
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,462	869	593	132	148	121	151	41
Percent	8.8	7.3	12.6	10.6	10.7	12.3	16.5	25.3
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	2,711	1,667	1,045	215	293	209	264	64
Percent	16.3	14.0	22.3	17.3	21.2	21.2	28.9	39.5
Median family income	$36,996	$38,408	$33,168	$35,733	$36,018	$33,102	$28,790	$22,601

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-3. Persons with unemployment by weeks of unemployment, marital and family status, family income, and poverty status, 1981—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Without unemployment	Total with unemployment	Weeks of unemployment				
				1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 51 weeks	52 weeks
Women who maintain families								
Total	6,214	4,757	1,457	394	482	309	202	70
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	878	344	534	150	150	87	99	48
$5,000 to $9,999	1,371	942	429	105	154	92	66	13
$10,000 to $14,999	1,360	1,139	221	51	74	72	18	6
$15,000 to $19,999	946	817	129	40	55	25	8	1
$20,000 to $24,999	694	618	77	28	23	19	7	-
$25,000 and over	964	897	67	20	25	15	5	2
Below poverty level:								
Total	1,603	790	813	216	241	148	150	59
Percent	25.8	16.6	55.8	54.7	50.0	47.7	74.3	[2]
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	2,088	1,152	936	246	284	184	162	60
Percent	33.6	24.2	64.3	62.5	59.0	59.6	80.1	[2]
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	2,588	1,561	1,027	265	322	209	171	60
Percent	41.7	32.8	70.5	67.3	66.9	67.5	84.4	[2]
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	3,527	2,345	1,182	301	381	249	187	64
Percent	56.8	49.3	81.2	76.4	79.0	80.7	92.2	[2]
Median family income	$12,889	$14,768	$6,716	$6,937	$7,452	$8,029	$5,080	[2]
Others in families maintained by women								
Total	5,660	3,636	2,024	427	588	495	390	124
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	349	143	206	39	43	40	48	36
$5,000 to $9,999	895	455	440	70	112	99	119	40
$10,000 to $14,999	950	549	401	74	115	119	82	11
$15,000 to $19,999	839	545	294	67	102	70	49	7
$20,000 to $24,999	775	528	247	77	67	37	46	20
$25,000 and over	1,851	1,416	435	100	149	131	45	11
Below poverty level:								
Total	933	418	514	92	128	108	122	64
Percent	16.5	11.5	25.4	21.4	21.8	21.9	31.4	51.4
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,276	600	676	118	180	134	166	78
Percent	22.5	16.5	33.4	27.5	30.7	27.0	42.6	62.8
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,685	830	856	151	242	182	196	85
Percent	29.8	22.8	42.3	35.3	41.1	36.7	50.4	68.5
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	2,404	1,262	1,142	209	311	257	267	98
Percent	42.5	34.7	56.4	48.9	53.0	51.9	68.4	78.9
Median family income	$18,948	$21,136	$14,591	$18,014	$16,705	$14,764	$11,207	$7,505

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-3. Persons with unemployment by weeks of unemployment, marital and family status, family income, and poverty status, 1981—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Without unemployment	Total with unemployment	Weeks of unemployment				
				1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 51 weeks	52 weeks
Men who maintain families								
Total	1,548	1,226	322	76	100	76	48	22
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	76	37	40	1	2	5	23	9
$5,000 to $9,999	141	77	64	3	23	21	12	6
$10,000 to $14,999	242	166	76	22	20	20	8	5
$15,000 to $19,999	201	158	43	8	19	11	4	-
$20,000 to $24,999	249	203	45	19	15	12	-	-
$25,000 and over	638	585	54	24	21	7	1	1
Below poverty level:								
Total	124	62	62	1	7	13	28	13
Percent	8.0	5.1	19.3	1.8	6.7	17.1	(2)	(2)
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	186	87	99	7	17	25	34	16
Percent	12.0	7.1	30.8	8.9	17.0	33.1	(2)	(2)
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	236	124	113	8	25	28	36	16
Percent	15.3	10.1	35.1	10.1	25.3	37.3	(2)	(2)
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	415	242	173	21	47	43	41	21
Percent	26.8	19.7	53.7	27.9	47.0	56.1	(2)	(2)
Median family income	$22,072	$24,276	$13,407	$22,084	$15,705	$13,216	(2)	(2)
Others in families maintained by men								
Total	1,477	956	521	115	134	149	96	27
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	50	25	24	6	7	3	5	3
$5,000 to $9,999	117	52	65	15	6	25	17	2
$10,000 to $14,999	204	102	101	24	24	28	18	7
$15,000 to $19,999	186	125	61	6	20	15	14	6
$20,000 to $24,999	206	121	86	9	21	42	11	3
$25,000 and over	714	531	183	55	58	35	29	6
Below poverty level:								
Total	93	40	53	9	10	16	16	3
Percent	6.3	4.1	10.2	7.6	7.2	10.9	16.6	(2)
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	162	72	91	22	14	24	24	8
Percent	11.0	7.5	17.4	18.7	10.1	15.9	24.6	(2)
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	208	95	112	27	15	30	30	10
Percent	14.1	10.0	21.5	23.9	11.4	20.2	31.0	(2)
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	376	185	191	44	40	51	44	13
Percent	25.4	19.4	36.6	38.4	29.5	34.0	45.6	(2)
Median family income	$24,433	$26,382	$20,385	$21,478	$22,278	$20,403	$17,130	(2)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-3. Persons with unemployment by weeks of unemployment, marital and family status, family income, and poverty status, 1981—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Without unemployment	Total with unemployment	Weeks of unemployment				
				1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 51 weeks	52 weeks
All other men[1]								
Total	9,922	7,412	2,510	555	851	583	440	81
Family income:								
Under $5,000	1,438	582	855	128	191	191	271	73
$5,000 to $9,999	1,868	1,143	725	121	291	197	110	6
$10,000 to $14,999	1,977	1,532	445	140	173	102	31	-
$15,000 to $19,999	1,517	1,279	239	82	79	57	19	1
$20,000 to $24,999	1,181	1,065	116	44	55	13	4	-
$25,000 and over	1,941	1,811	130	40	62	22	5	-
Below poverty level:								
Total	1,347	541	806	119	174	184	260	69
Percent	13.6	7.3	32.1	21.4	20.5	31.5	59.2	85.0
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,763	755	1,009	147	241	231	315	75
Percent	17.8	10.2	40.2	26.4	28.3	39.7	71.7	92.8
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	2,308	1,087	1,221	189	328	287	339	78
Percent	23.3	14.7	48.7	34.1	38.5	49.2	77.0	96.6
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	3,151	1,614	1,537	246	455	378	378	80
Percent	31.8	21.8	61.2	44.3	53.5	64.8	86.0	98.3
Median family income	$14,194	$16,466	$7,431	$10,843	$8,873	$7,234	$3,795	$1,035
All other women[1]								
Total	8,436	6,873	1,565	485	529	301	210	40
Family income:								
Under $5,000	1,506	863	643	152	179	130	150	33
$5,000 to $9,999	2,252	1,725	527	179	199	102	41	6
$10,000 to $14,999	2,066	1,823	243	86	103	40	14	-
$15,000 to $19,999	1,336	1,248	88	49	26	12	2	-
$20,000 to $24,999	678	630	48	16	17	14	1	-
$25,000 and over	600	585	15	3	7	4	2	-
Below poverty level:								
Total	1,407	793	614	145	168	123	145	32
Percent	16.7	11.5	39.2	30.0	31.7	40.9	69.2	(2)
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,923	1,151	773	206	216	156	159	35
Percent	22.8	16.7	49.4	42.5	40.8	51.9	75.9	(2)
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	2,550	1,604	946	261	282	187	177	40
Percent	30.2	23.3	60.5	53.8	53.3	62.0	84.4	(2)
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	3,534	2,388	1,146	323	369	225	190	40
Percent	41.9	34.8	73.2	66.6	69.7	74.7	90.5	(2)
Median family income	$10,918	$12,048	$6,041	$6,582	$6,830	$5,702	$3,197	(2)

[1] Personal income for "all other" men and women.

[2] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[3] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero.

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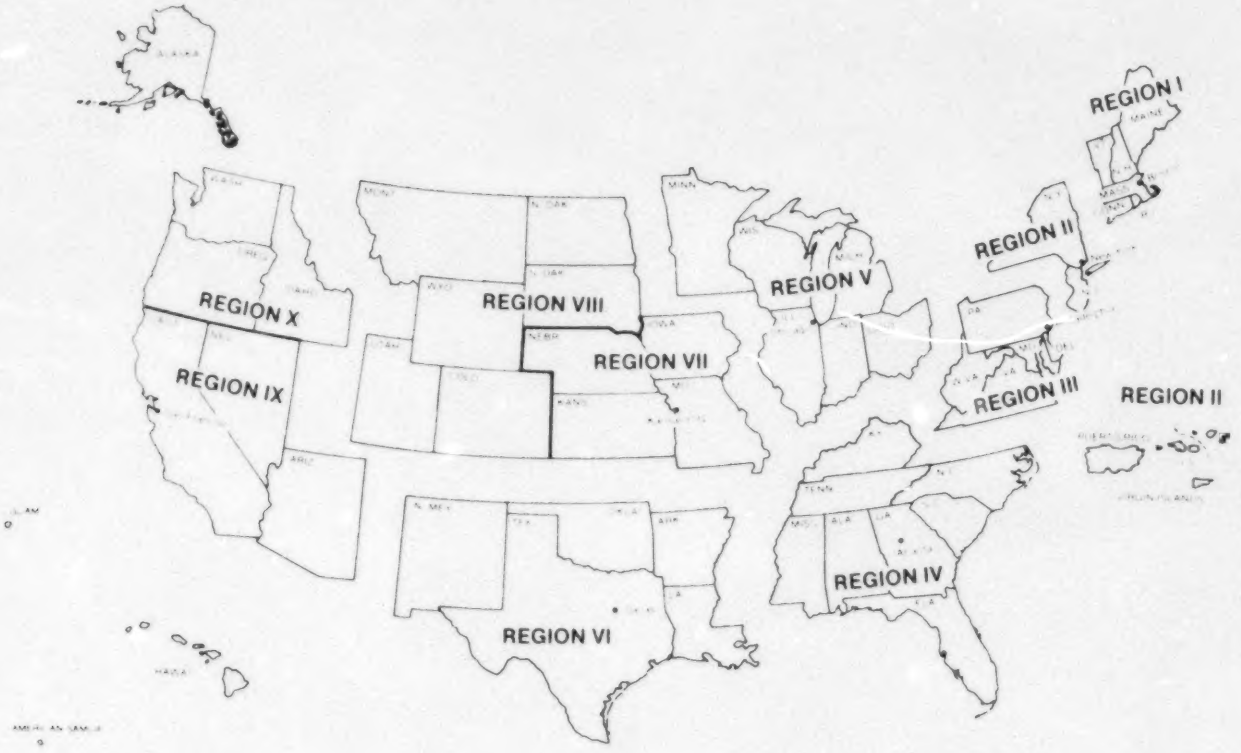

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